HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 120— BOMBAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 17 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
17Sept.	RAZMAK	MALOJA‡	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*‡	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA	VANTUA*	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA ‡	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA *	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA ‡	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 April	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA	7,588
17th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1928		
12th Jany.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,883
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
16th Sept.	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi.
17th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
19th ,,	*VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
21st ,,	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
28th ,,	KAROA	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKABAGOLA.	Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	16th Sept.	24nd Sept.
Borneo Maru ..	24th	8th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	20th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Nov

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

A Fascinating, Melodramatic Mystery Picture, Thrilling, Absorbing and Highly Appealing!

TO-NIGHT : : : : : : : : : : : : : : THIS WEEK

"THE DANGER GIRL"

Featuring the dynamic popular star **PRISCILLA DEAN**

A LOVELY BRIDE—A RENTED GOWN—

A Bouquet of flowers in a bachelor's apartment, a quartette of thieves searching a fortune in gems, a girl outwitting a gang—A Captivating Mystery Photo-play of

LOVE, INTRIGUE AND CRIME AS "THE DANGER GIRL" with the screen's most adorable star PRISCILLA DEAN She Seemed to have come like a houri from the sky above—but it led to many amusing entanglements!

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A COMEDY.

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY: at 3-30; 5 15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,39,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

WHY - WHEN and WHERE?

The Great Protection is to Insure Your Life.

WHY? - - - BECAUSE IT MEANS :—

(1) Freedom from financial worries in old age.
(2) Freedom from anxiety about those you leave behind.

WHEN TO INSURE? "Immediately of course" is the only answer

Because delay means :—
(1) Payment of higher premiums.
(2) Danger of your dying suddenly leaving your near and dear ones unprovided

WHERE TO INSURE? With a Company Offering—
(1) Sympathetic treatment.
(2) Prompt settlement of claims.
(3) The lowest rates of premium.
(4) Protection against disablement from accident or disease.
(5) Directorate combining business ability and Public Confidence.

THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY,
LIMITED DELHI?

Wherein all the above advantages and many more in addition are available, will readily help you.

For further particulars please write to :—

PANDIT BAL MUKAND ATRIYA, Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS S PATEL, Chief Agent for GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR, Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

LALA GIRDHARILAL (of AMRITSAR), Managing Director, "Diwan Bhawan," DELHI.

WANTED:—RELIABLE AGENTS all over the Presidency on handsome remunerations.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A Gujarati knowing VETY: GRADUATE or one well-versed in Gujarati accounts, for a branch of Bombay Pinjrapole. Salary up to Rs. 60 Quarters free. Security of Rs. 1,000 essential.—Apply with certificates to the Secretary, Bombay Pinjrapole.
A. R455.

WANTED for the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Bombay, an experienced MANAGER, Carder Spinner preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Good salary to a good man. Apply AGENTS, The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., Delisle Road, Parel, Bombay.
A 29257.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay
A

WANTED.—100 MATRICULATES and 500 GRADUATES for a respectable business line. Handsome income to hard working men. Enclose one anna stamp for prompt reply Mr. GUPTA c/o. Post Box. No. 2100 Bombay.
A R454

WANTED.—PETTY AGENTS for Piece-Goods for Bombay proper and suburbs on liberal commission. Cash Security Rs. 50 against samples. For terms see the MANAGING DIRECTOR at the All India Hotel, Wassiamul Building, Grant Road, Room No. 6, between 9-30 a.m. and 12 noon or write to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd "Rose Villa", Ludhiana.
A R441.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GHANDHIJI IN SOUTH INDIA.
His latest photographs, enlargements, and TOUR ALBUMS available FOR SALE. Mahatmaji says the work of the PRESS PHOTO BUREAU, Triplicane, Madras, is thoroughly American and up to date.
P 29276.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET at MAHIM, a commodious GROUND FLOOR, facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Solicitors, Fort.
C R456.

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.
Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kikomi White Tennis Shirts up to 17-1/2" collar for Rs. 7-2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.
KAKOMI DURRIES.
Kakomi Durries are manufactured in wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
Prices from Rs. 2-3 per sq. yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K3

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

INDISPENSABLE FOR EXAMINATION—PANDIA'S HAND-BOOK OF COMPANY LAW—ONLY book which gives ALL a student wants to know. Complete summary, up-to-date case-law, exhaustive commentary. Available all Book-sellers. Price 1-12.
L R437

AVAILABLE.—A HISTORY of ARYAN MEDICAL SCIENCE by His Highness Shri Bhagvatsinhji, Maharaja of Gondal. Write to PROPRIETOR, B. Printing Press, Gondal, Kathiawar
T 29275.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FRESH FRUITS—ENGLISH ROSY LARGEST PEACHES, 7 lbs. net Rs. 8, Seedless Grapes 6 lbs. net Rs. 7. Charges included. WESTERN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R411

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL bAJAURA".
F R330.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fino	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85
Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO, 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.	

PROFESSION

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.
P.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

"GOOD CHANCE."
Renowned Silky Muslims for ladies and gentlemen. Sample piece 12 yds., fit for 6 shirts. Breadth 1-1/4 yds., Rs. 7-8. Ready shirts 6—Neck 15" Rs. 9. Money back in full if not approved. A. S. MURTY & CO., CHICACOLE CITY.
R401B

MEDICAL.

GONORRHOEA MIXTURE.—The Positive, safe and speedy cure of Acute or Chronic Gonorrhoea and Gleet. Price Re. 1-8 (per V. P. P. and Packing charges). Prepared by:—B. K. RELE & CO., Kshatriya Dnyati Nivas, Bombay No 4.
P R426

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications, are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at Old Custom House Road, Hari Building, have now REMOVED to 237, FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOST OR MISLAID.

TWO SCRIPS of two Deferred Shares Nos. D35382 and 47270 of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., standing in the name of the deceased Bai Jaskore w/o Mr. Kasturchand Javerchand. The finder will please return the same to the Managing Agents of the said Company, otherwise the Company will issue to me duplicate share scrips for the same.

HIRACHAND KASTURCHAND JAVERI,
Administrator of the estate of the dec. Bai Jaskore w/o Mr. Kasturchand Javerchand.
77, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.
R457.

NOTICE

ONE "ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 9168 of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Dr. Ramchandra Narayan Karode and Mr. Gajapan Narayan Karode has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, after which date, no claim will be considered and duplicate certificate will be issued to.
29274

NOTICE.

TWO BOILERS of BABCOCKS and WILCOCKS TYPE installed at the Balram Dass Water Works under Raipur Municipality (C. Ps.) B.N.Ry. are going to be sold very cheap. As the Committee desires to supply water by means of electric power, the old boilers aforesaid are no longer required and have to be disposed off soon. The intending purchasers may see the boilers at the Head Works Pumping Station from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Their description is given below:—

Pressure	... 100 lbs.
H P	... 30

Hand fire:
Communication should be made with the undersigned.

MURLIDHAR,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee, Raipur. (C. Ps.)
29266.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. "CELEBES MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th September 1927, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

AND IN THE MATTER OF ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

1st DIVIDEND.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per share has been declared in this matter and the same will be paid on presentation of share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, on and after the 3rd day of October, 1927, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. except on Sundays and Holidays.

Dated this 15th September, 1927.

GOOLAMHUSIEN B. SOMJEE,
IDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI,
Liquidators.

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 1,650 tons of Rubble coal and 200 tons of Steam coal Bengal pit mouth delivery to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1927-1928. The tenders should reach the undersigned on 10-10-27 before 4 p.m. and should be accompanied by 1 per cent. of the tendered amount. Further particulars and Specification can be had from the Store-Keeper on payment of rupee 1. The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
29262

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 3000 feet of 2½ inches diameter Canvas Hose Pipe of best English flax 30 ply are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 1st October, 1927, before 4 p.m. The tenders should be accompanied with rupees 100 as earnest money and with samples of Hose. Tenders without samples will not be considered.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
29270.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAMSUDDIN HAJI OOSMAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the Administrator of the property and credits of Mirza Hamidulla Beg bin Mirza Alam Beg deceased has contracted to sell absolutely to our client free from all claims and incumbrances the property hereunder described; all persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise are hereby required to make the same in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Watson Hotel Building, 1st floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, situate lying and being at Mutton Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 59 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. —, New No. 8072, Old Survey No. —, New Survey No. 4197 and Cadastral Survey No. 4154 of Bhuleshwar Division together with a shed standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7162 and Street No. 144 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the said Mutton Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Saboowalla and on the South by the property of Goorabwalla.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1927.

MIRZA AND MIRZA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29273

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th September, 1927, to the 10th October, 1927, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Ad-interim Dividend Warrants at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1927, payable on the 22nd October, 1927, to Ordinary share-holders of this Company whose names stand on its Register on the 26th day of September, 1927.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 16th September, 1927.
29272

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING FEES OF MUNICIPAL FISH MARKET AT CHOWPATTY.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B. T.), at Arthur Crawford Market on account and risk of Atmaram Appaji who failed to pay the stipulated monthly instalments.

The right to collect fees from the fish squatters in Chaupatty Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for N. W. Pradhan, Esq., next friend of the plaintiff, Bhagwandas Dayal, in Suit No. 5015 of 1923 (Bhagwandas Dayal vs. Dayal Ratansee) and pursuant to the decree on counter-claim, dated 25th February, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, This Day, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms:—

Pearl and gold ornaments such as bangles, valis, necklaces, chakers, chudas, rings, etc., etc.

The above on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT VILLE PARLE, KNOWN AS GOSAWI'S BUNGALOWS.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the Suit No. 423 of 1924 (Damoder S. Velanker vs. Laxmibai and Another) dated the 14th day of June, 1926, and by the Order of Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver appointed in the said Suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned on the premises TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

LOT No. I.—All that piece of land together with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Ville Parle Taluka Salsette, admeasuring about 807 square yards bearing number .... part of non-agricultural Survey No. 23C of Ville Parle and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. S. V. Gokhale, on the West by a public road, on the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Mr. B. B. Keshkar and on the South by a public road.

LOT No. II.—All that piece of land together with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Ville Parle Taluka Salsette, admeasuring about 1,902 square yards bearing number part of non-agricultural Survey No. 23B of Ville Parle and situate next to Lot No. III.

LOT No. III. All that piece of land together with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Ville Parle

AUCTION SALE.

Taluka Salsette, admeasuring about 1,694 square yards, bearing number part of non-Agricultural Survey No. 23B and situate next to Lot No. II.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys of the said Receiver.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality:—
Marble table, cane chairs, pictures etc.
By order of the concerned and on account of the underwriters:—
20 Dummies.
13 Busts,
1 Davis Rotary Foot Sewing machine.
1 Copper Cylinder.
1 case Taxi Toys (36 Dozens).
The property of a gentleman:—

One lot of furniture, such as roll top writing table, easy chairs, sofas, cupboards, folding cot, iron beds, arm chairs, dining table, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
By order of the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipality:—
1 Two wheeled cart.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE BY WIMBRIDGE, ROBERTS AND DEVJI CANJI, ETC., TOMORROW SUNDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lamington Road next to Imperial Cinema in Sir Mangaldas Bungalow on the above date and time, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dining wagons, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield and leather lined suites, fancy cabinets, ornaments, vases, large and small writing tables, silver and book cases, E. lights and fans, wall and table clocks, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, wardrobes, cupboards, reclining sofas, one sweet tone cabinet phonograph and organ, one full size slate billiard table by Wimbridge with all accessories, hat-stands, Army Navy's ice box, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

Half Price Sale

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA
BY PROF. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR

CONTENTS—Nathamuni; Pundarikaksha Yamunacharya; Sri Ramanujacharya Sri Vedanta Desika Manavala Maha Muni and Chaitanya.
Price Re. 1 (One)

TEN TAMIL SAINTS
By Mr. M. S. Poornalingam Pillai, B.A.

CONTENTS:—Saint Jnana Sambandar; The Impaler of the Jains, Saint Manickavachakar; The Hammer of the Buddhists. Saint Appar; an ideal Servant of God. Saint; Sundarar; God's Bondsman, Saint Kannappa; The Nimrod Bhakta. Saint Karaikal Ammai The Demon Poetess. Saint Tiruvalluvar; A Great Moralist. Saint Meykanda; The Great Saiva Siddhanti; Saint Thayumanavar; A popular Poet-Philosopher; Saint Pattinathchar.
Price As. 12.

SRI MADHWACHARYA
Sketch of his life and Times By Mr. C.N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., The Philosophy of Madhwacharya. A clear and concise exposition. By Mr. S. Subba Rao, M. A.
Price As. 12.

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS
By Mr. K. V. RAMASWAMI, B.A., B.L.,

In this book are presented the lives of four notable saints that have sprung from what are called the "untouchable" classes of India. These saints appeared in different parts of the country: Nanda, in South India, Ravi Das in Oudh, Chokamela in Maharashtra, and Hari Das Thakur in Bengal.
Price As. 6.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM
BY SISTER NIVEDITA

IN this little book Sister Nivedita urges that the "History of India should be humanized, emotionalized made the trumpet voice and evangel of the races that inhabit India."
Price As. Four.
The above five books are given away at half the prices mentioned.
G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)-AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE WESTERN SIDE OF MATUNGA ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Suraiya and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Tulsaji Nathaji and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Jamal Mahomed Husein Hakim the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage dated 6th May 1926 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 17th September 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:-

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the messuage tenement well and trees standing thereon situate at or near the Western side of Matunga Road leading to Sion containing by admeasurement (1506) one thousand five hundred and six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Register Book of the Government Toka and land newly assessed under Collectors Old Nos. 144-11-29 106 New Nos. A2|1531, 14742, 14762, 16596 and New Survey Nos. 8-9-11| 1034 and Cadestral Survey No. 390 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F ward No. 4061 and Street No. 1302 Madli Antop Hill.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Suraiya and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Military Square Lane Fort or to the Undersigned.

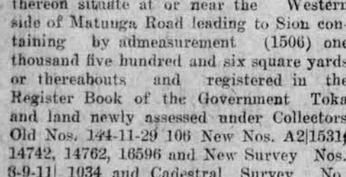
BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE INCLUDING FURNITURE OF THE ASHOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD., (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th September 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., at Princess Street by order of the Liquidators of the said Stores all Stock-in-Trade including Basle Mission Tussars, Lajimli and Dhariwal woollen cloths, shirtings, Rugs, Jhaveri caps, table cloths, frocks, boots, shoes, ready made clothes durries, foot rugs, pottery, also furniture including show cases cupboards, counters, stands, chairs, Oliver Typewriter, Sewing machines, glass windows collapsing gates, window show stands sign boards, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.



Double Screw Case Watches

Proof against Perspiration!

The construction of these Watches positively defies the entry of moisture. They are ideal for monsoon wear and a boon to perspiring humanity.

The Double Screw Case similarly excludes all dust and fine grit—an important safeguard when winds sweep the dusty plains during the dry months.

Sterling Silver Rs 46
18 ct Gold 150

Catalogue FREE

WEST END WATCH Co.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds up to 31-12-26	20,50,000
Paid Up Capital up to 31-12-26	31,07,401

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Scattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai-Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India. Ltd.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,99,50,050
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,99,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Sakiatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

All for a Dancing Girl

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A WEALTHY CITIZEN

Cinema Actress Kidnapped

An Artist arrested by an unfaithful wife.

All these events you can see TO-DAY.

COME AND SEE

KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S SUPER PICTURE:

CINEMA QUEEN

Featuring **Miss RUBY**

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

Sat., Sun., Holiday, begins at 3 P.M
Daily at 5 P.M.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road,

Offers an opportunity to witness

TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK

EXCELSIOR FILM COMPANY'S GRAND SOCIAL SUPER PRODUCTION

"NANAND-BHOJAI"

OR

The VICTIM OF THE SOCIETY

Featuring

Miss ZUBEDA, Mr. UDWADIA and others.

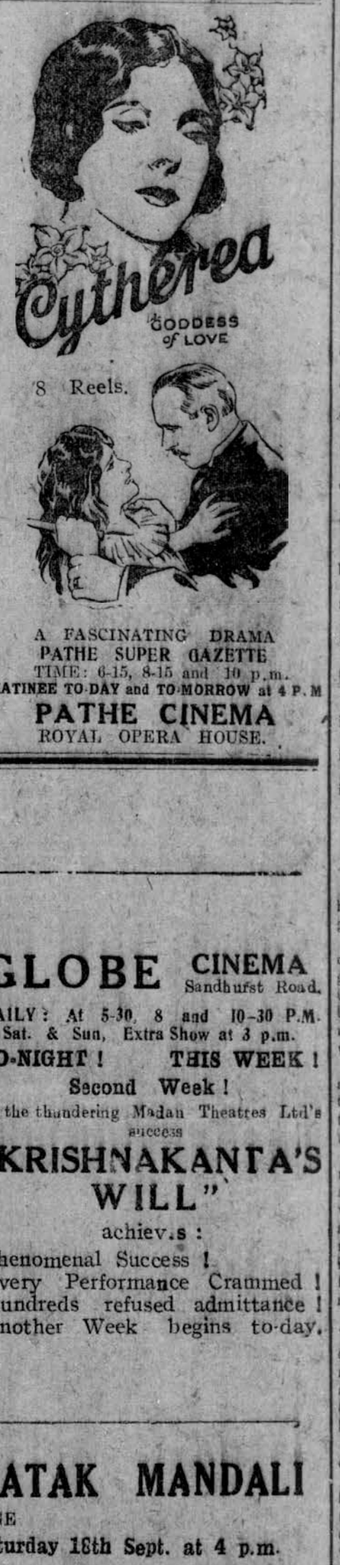
Daily Four Shows at: 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

DON'T MISS

COMING— An Imperial Production

DANCING GIRL.

AMUSEMENTS.



8 Reels.

A FASCINATING DRAMA
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MATINEE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4 P.M
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.

DAILY: At 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
Sat. & Sun, Extra Show at 3 p.m.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

Second Week!

of the thundering Madan Theatres Ltd's success

"KRISHNAKANTA'S WILL"

achieves:

Phenomenal Success!
Every Performance Crammed!
Hundreds refused admittance!
Another Week begins to-day.

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI

WILL STAGE

TO-NIGHT AT 9 P.M. AND Saturday 18th Sept. at 4 p.m.

Kichak Vadh

AT THE

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

Booking is open at the theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

'MARKET'

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (O), Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
RINGESS STREET . BOMBAY

THE WEATHER

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. ofdate: Colaba Point 0.00. Fort 0.09. J. J. Hospital 0.08.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 56.90; Fort 72.34; J. J. Hospital 56.43.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925: Colaba Point 47.33; Fort 52.44; J. J. Hospital 49.96.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba PPont 66.36; Fort 98.03; J. J. Hospital 80.23.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16 Sept. 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.822 inches (.008 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.717 inches (.018 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.005 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.7 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (1.4 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E. N. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 121 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 2.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.79 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.97 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Thunder and lightning at distance.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th September 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.11" of rain. Skies are clear and humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Ambala and the minimum lower at Hissar, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was generally above normal; the minimum on the other hand was lower than usual in the norwest of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over lower Sind and southwest Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and in large defect at Mount Abu. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in lower Sind and lower in west Rajputana; the minimum was below normal in most parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and in general heavily clouded over the south. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and locally in Gujarat. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Surat and the minimum at Veraval; elsewhere temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa has had 0.30" of rain, Akola 0.44" and Amraoti 0.80". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north and east of the province and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the area, while the minimum was almost as usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was locally above normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 87 deg. .7 (3 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 78 deg .2 (1 deg above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.13" of rain and Sholapur 0.18". Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess at Sholapur. Temperature was generally above normal.

General Remarks:—Numerous thundershowers have occured in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Madras Deccan and local in the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar, Mysore and on the North Madras coast. A few falls have also occured in the Punjab and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 3.34" at Cochin, 0.28" at Trivandrum, 0.20" at Masulipatam, 0.38" at Bellary, 1.19" at Cuddapah, 0.55" at Madras and 1.12" at Bangalore.

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even on the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
6, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar Calcutta

COLD SHOULDERING A SWADESHI INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL NEGLECT AND INDIFFERENCE

In the course of a leading article the "Rangoon Mail" writes:—

We make no apology for reverting to Mr. Patel's speech on the launching of Scindia Steam Navigation Company's new steamer at Glasgow because the speech itself was not less "historic" than the occasion which the distinguished speaker rightly so described. Casting aside the self-imposed vow of silence, the first elected speaker of what we hope is the future Parliament of India boldly gave utterance to sentiments which, coming from a non-official politician, would have been brushed aside as "wild and irresponsible," and from any one connected with the shipping company, as "interested and biassed." It was an excellent idea to request Mr. Patel to perform this unique function since no other person in England would have risen equal to the occasion just as the word of none else would have carried that weight which, because of his present position, Mr. Patel's are bound to. Instead of mechanically repeating stale platitudes as an officialised person would have done, Mr. Patel has freely spoken his mind on what is one of the most vital problems of contemporary India. Mr. Patel's speech is the most effective propaganda yet done in England for an Indian Mercantile Marine and affords the widest publicity to the important cause.

Mr. Patel has dealt succinctly and pertinently with the principal reasons for the establishment of an Indian Mercantile Marine. Shipping and ship-building industries have flourished in India since ages and their destuction is due, like that of other indigenous industries, not only to the rapid changes brought about by the industrial revolution, but to the unfair methods of competition systematically applied by an alien trading company. In pleading for an Indian shipping sdustry, Mr. Patel does not want the introduction of something new or exotic but insists on the revival of an industry that is native to the soil and a vocation traditional for its children. To assert that the Indian has no sense of the sea, genuine "Rule Brittania" sentiment, betray more ignorance of the undeniable history of India than Mr. Patel has one word to lay the bogey at rest. No less than 80 per cent. of the economic drain represents foreign shipping. Mr. Patel's "natural desire" of Indians to control a portion at least of the huge freights of the India Office. To the shipping interests however, this desire appears very "unnatural." The stock argument repeated tirelessly by the tutored witnesses before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee (may its soul rest in peace for it was still-born) and cited with the usual naivette by a local contemporary is that the British navy as marine are performing the services of defence and transport cheaply and efficiently and there is therefore no need at all for India to worry about such things. Does not India want to remain a member of the Empire and if so is not the British Navy adequate? Let it be noted, however, that though self-governing members of the commonwealth and united by ties of race and common interests, both Canada and Australia have their own merchant marines—the Canadian Government Mercantile Marine Ltd., and the Commonwealth Shipping Line. But the most interesting feature of this business is that while the monopolistic exploitation of India's foreign and coastal trade by foreign shipping designated "service," this very service when done by one province for another is called provincial "gain". In March 1925 Sir Charles Innes—our Governor-designate—had the audacity to suggest in the Assembly during a discussion on the subject that as two-thirds of the coasting trade originated in Bengal and Burma and the only important shipping company is in Bombay, Bombay would gain at the expense of the other two provinces. This disingenuous argument is not only a "reductio ad absurdum" of the free trade case but evinces an extraordinary desire to burn candles at both the ends. We have yet to learn that Lancashire "gains" at the expense of Cornwall and Devonshire because the cotton goods consumed by the latter two countries are produced in the former country. And yet we are gratified to know that this very transport when done by one 'country'—and that too through a virtual monopoly officially patronised—for another, suddenly ceases to be a "gain" and assumes the innocent character of service. Apart from this question of drain, however, there is the problem of defence on which Mr. Patel laid great stress. The question of defence for a country with a sea frontier of four thousand miles is not merely a question of "forward" policies in the North-West Frontier Province as is often made out but fundamentally a question of naval defence. The new Indian Navy is, of course, neither Indian nor a navy. Mr. Patel having rightly perceived that an Indian Mercantile Marine is an essential prerequisite of a real Indian Navy, calls the present proposal about it as "putting the art before the horse." We demur to this classic simile since the horse is now within sight while the cart is only a repaired and newly painted Royal Indian Marine.

In his comprehensive survey, Mr. Patel did not fail to notice the contemptuous manner in which the Government of India have treated the modest recommendation of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. Despite the fact that at the Third International Shipping Cosference, held last year in London, it was agreed that the coastwise trade of a country is its "domestic concern," to a bureaucracy that is "domestic" neither in personnel nor in temper, no industrial activity can appear "domestic." There is, indeed, a widespread and intense rival of mercantile ambitions since the war. A large number of nations are devoting greater attention to the development of mercantile marine than hitherto, since they recognise its importance both as an instrument of economic well-being and an auxiliary for war-purposes. Fascism and Bolshevism which are so far apart are equally determined to build up a strong merchant fleet through liberal and elaborate state subsidy in one case and state-control in another. Not political ambitions alone but the sheer economic necessity of development of trade and industry require a minimum of mercantile fleet. America has always set its heart on carrying the bulk of its ocean going commerce in its own bottoms, its coastal trade being of course reserved. By a Norwegian law of 1920, it has been made obligatory that 60 per cent. of the capital of a shipping company in Norway must be owned by its own national citizens, while only the last year Turkey reserved her coastal traffic. But coastal reservation apart there is the total refusal to give any help under the Trade Facilities Acts to Indian shipping. The total amount of guarantees granted since the Act came into force, is £74,251,780 and as many as nine foreign companies took advantage of the Act to construct 13 ships with guarantees to the total amount of £2,266,666. Not a penny of this huge sum could, however, be spared for India—"the greatest parter" of the British Empire, as the Governor of Bengal described her the other day. Incidentally, we might add that even such an aggressively loyal unit of the Empire as the North of Ireland Government has a Loans Guarantee Act under which the limit of the aggregate capital amount of loans is no less than nine million pounds, to ten-and-half million pounds. No doubt such a measure is utopian in a country where the ship-building industry has all but perished, and ship-owners have to look to foreign countries for building their vessels. But even a shipping industry has not been aided under a measure expressly meant for the purpose. It is futile to repeat, parrot-wise, the economic shibboleths of Cobdenism which are obsolete, impracticable, and anti-national. The Government of India are committed to a policy of protection of indigenous industries and surely shipping which is a key-industry and which reacts on other industries and trades deserves to be included in this fiscal programme. But the ghost of the East India Company still sits on New Delhi.

"MUSLIM TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read the letter published in your issue of the 30th August 1927 under the signature of a Poor Muslim and carefully studied the entire case. The Muslim Textile Labourers' Union could only give me an evasive answer given to them by Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee, who was equally evasive at my personal interview with him. At any rate, the information I have obtained is sufficient for me to draw my conclusions that the fourteen or fifteen lacs of rupees with the trustees are not going to be spent as to give the Muslim community the benefit it needs from such a large fund.

From my conversation with Mr. Sheriff I have learnt that there was a very elaborate scheme drawn up by the trustees, which could not possibly be worked, as it was to provide boarding, lodging, ordinary education, and also technical and industrial instruction. The result was that the technical and industrial part of the scheme was eliminated and the ordinary education (vernacular I standard to English V standard) allowed to stand, with boarding and lodging for 50 boys. I hope I will be forgiven if I say that this is a very antique idea. Hostels may be very useful adjuncts to certain institutions, but in cases like this, the old fashioned idea of taking the children in entire charge and bringing them up in proper style must be left out altogether.

The Trustees know full well that matriculates among Mussalmans are running about from door to door, begging for service. What use will then the 4th or 5th standard English education be to these boys of the workman class, who will be kept in the trustees hostel, fed and clothed properly and kept out of touch with their fathers' professions, and this at a cost of Rs. 120 per month to the Muslim public? From standard I vernacular to Vth standard English means about 8 years. An inmate of this institution will have cost Rs. 11,520 and perhaps passed his Vth standard English.

There was a very sensible scheme placed before the trustees by some one, proposing the grant of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per month by way of stipends and keeping a day school only. A day school only. A day school will necessarily have to be within easy reach of the boys and as the trustees had made up their minds, for reasons best known to themselves to have the school at Matunga, they could not make up their mind to accept that scheme.

The working classes of Muslim community are greatly handicapped for two reasons; (1) their illiteracy and (2) their inefficiency. It was the intention of removing this handicap that the scheme was passed by the High Court making a special provision for manual training. It appears that the trustees are now playing with the words "manual training". I would like to point out that the phrase "manual training" is confined within very narrow limits and its really intended for training the hand and the eye of the gentry and not for turning out trained craftsmen and artizans. If the trustees do not consider themselves in power to give proper practical training in arts and crafts, the scheme as passed by the High Court can be modified with the sanction of the High Court and made to meet the present needs of the community.

The present scheme as decided to be adopted by the trustees almost amounts to their opening a very expensive hostel, an eight years' stay in which will in no way improve their earning capacity or their status in life. It will perhaps give the boys swelled heads and wean them away from their fathers' professions. The Municipality is giving free education up to standard IV Vernacular and, there is no reason why the trustees should take upon themselves that duty at such a high cost. As regards the English standards I to V there are numerous schools in Bombay where the fees do not exceed Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per month. Poor parents will bless the trustees if their boys be granted Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per month by way of stipends, in place of trustees feeding them at a cost of Rs. 30 per month at the least, building costly hostels, kitchens, baths, dispensary and hospital, and providing a highly paid hostel Superintendent, Night Watchmen, Doctor and nurses. What is really needed is the uplift of the working classes by making them literate as well as efficient artizans, thereby increasing their earning capacity.

The trustees would have received very useful advice and help in this respect from persons intimately in touch with the Muslim working classes and fully acquainted with their economic condition and present needs. This they refused to do and I cannot understand their object in that.

Since the appointment of the trustees has been made by the High Court, I understand that the trustees are working on behalf of the High Curt and it is, therefore, high time for the Honorable the Chief Justice to intervene through the medium of the Advocate-General and direct that the trustees be not allowed to obstinately persist in their scheme which the Muslims have, through various sources, declared to them as undesirable and unacceptable; and to order that the money be so spent as to give full benefit to the Community.—Yours etc.,

HAMID AHMAD.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Christophers of the Indian Medical Service has been appointed Honorary Physician to H. M. the King in succession to Colonel Bensley and Major-General G. Tate (Indian Medical Service) has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to H. M. the King in succession to Major-General Heard.—Reuter's Special.

Sir George Kirkpatrick has been appointed Colonel Commandant of Corps of Royal

Dasara is coming to Destroy the Demon of Evil!

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Sold at all Chemists and Stores.

With the arrival of the Dasara Season a new feeling of relief comes upon the people--freedom from all evil. And joy dawns upon them.

That is the feeling which one has with the arrival of this gift.

It is the great agent of relief and freedom from aches and pains—Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Lumbago, Sprains and Strains.

Its soothing touch puts away the agony of pain and brings a welcome sense of joy.

GET YOUR BOTTLE TO-DAY.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR IN MATAR

REPLY TO PEOPLES PETITION

(From Our Correspondent.)

MATAR, Sept. 14.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay visited the town of Matar on 12th instant at 4 p.m. He drove in the Motor through the town to the Local Board Dispensary. Prominent gentlemen of the Taluka were introduced to him there. None of the volunteers of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee who are doing good relief work for over a month was invited. His Excellency also did not ask anything about the relief operations going on in the Taluka.

His Excellency walked for some distance to see the condition of fallen houses. A petition signed by prominent residents of the Taluka and mentioning the condition thereof waws presented to His Excellency. After going through the petition he expressed sorrow for the comparatively greater destruction in the Matar Taluka. About the housing loan he said that it was a question for the whole of Gujarat and when the details will be settled, the petition of the Matar Taluka will be taken into consideration. As regards remission on land Revenue His Excellency expressed the view that unless the crop condition is ascertained neither the local Officers nor he himself can 'promise anything. Mr. Ochhavlal Parikh of Matar replied that he did not believe that the crops will be such as would justify the realisation of land Revenue, but even if the crops were good, looking to the impoverished condition of the Taluka and the great blow that it has received by recent floods, agriculturist can keep his body and soul together only if the Land Revenue was remitted. His Excellency was surprised at the facts that were brought to his notice about the Co-operative Societies in this Taluka. He promised to write to the Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies at an early date. In all, His Excellency must have waited for about half an hour in the town wherefrom hedrove to Kaira.

THE PETITION

In their petition to His Excellency the Governor, the Signatories after pointing out that Matar Taluka was the poorest in the Kaira District, enumerated the havoc caused by the recent devastating floods and put forth certain suggestions which would go a great way towards the amelioration of the distressed, suffering and poverty-stricken peasantry of the Taluka, which was already steeped in heavy debts. Dealing with Takavi loans the petition states the rate of interest on such loans being in the neighbourhood of 8 per cent. is too high and under no circumstances should it be above 4 per cent. The utter poverty and indebtedness of the agriculturist even during normal times have been heightened to a degree by the recent

Takavi loans was for one year only. That would not meet with the needs of the actual situation. It is suggested that such remission should be granted for at least three years. The petitioners express their gratitude for Government's decision to advance housing loans and submit that the loans should not bear more than 3 per cent. interest, and these loans ought not to be made repayable earlier than 15 years. Regarding the Co-operative Societies the petitioners say:—

"We have to discharge a painful duty of bringing to your Excellency's notice the fact that the Co-operative movement meant to be for the good of the agriculturists has proved a curse to them. In this Taluka out of 37 Societies in all, more than a dozen are in liquidation. The general rate of interest is 12½ per cent. and the penal rate is as high as 18¾ per cent. This heavy rate has impoverished the peasantry and increased his indebtedness, the total dues of the Societies being about two lacs."

MUSLIM RELIEFCOMMITTEE

HOW HELP IS RENDERED TO THE NEEDY

Messrs. R. Mahomed Malek and I. R. Gandhi, Honorary Secretaries of the Muslim Relief Committee, Kaira District have been sending us regularly reports of the activities of the Committee in the flood-stricken Muslims who have been rendered helpless. A perusal of the periodical reports that have reached us shows that the Muslim community in all the affected areas is naturally poor.

The angry infliction by nature has only aggravated the community's condition, and by far the worst sufferers from the floods are perhaps, the Muslims. The Committee has organised parties of workers. These parties have been, and are still, visiting village after village to see for themselves the extent of the damage caused and how best succour could be carried to the needy scattered in different parts all over the District. Wherever the workers of the Committee have visited, they have attended to the immediate needs of the suffering people by doles in cash; but it seems that they work under great difficulty for want of adequate funds. In one of the latest reports to hand, the Secretaries of the Muslim Relief Committee deplore the indifferent and apathetic attitude of the Central Khilafat Committee of India in this connection. They think that matters would have improved to a considerable extent if the Khilafat Committee had set to work in the flood-stricken areas. They hold that this organisation has lost a splendid opportunity of service to the Muslims and humanity. They also deplore that well-to-do Mussalmans have not risen equal to the occasion. In another report it is refreshing to note that the Muslim Relief Committee has not discriminated community and comunity in the service of humanity. It is stated that in four or five villages the workers of the Committee have rendered help to the Hindus as well. Lack of adequate financial help is keenly felt and the Secretaries in a report state: "it is not understood why no aid is received from the big fund of Rs. 7 lakhs of the Bombay Central Relief Fund. We strongly protest against the policy adopted by the Central Fund." Again it is alleged that in certain places the Congress relief workers, who happen to be Arya Samajists, are making distinctions in the distribution of relief.

This Committee's work has been widely appreciated.

VIDHVA VIVAH SAHAIK SABHA

(Under the supervision of Sir Gangs Ram Trust Society)

Every Hindu and Social Reformer must subscribe to one of the following journals and thus help the cause and keep himself in touch with the movement:—

(1) Vidhva Sahaik (Urdu Monthly)
(2) Vidhva Bandhu (Hindi Monthly)
(3) Widows' Cause (English Monthly).

Annual subscription Rs. 2/-

Payable in advance for each.

LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
Honorary Secretary, Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha,
Post Box No. 115, Lahore.

BEST TEAS & COFFEE POWDER.

Good Season.

REDUCED RATES.

WANTED AGENTS FOR OUR

PURE NILGIRI TEA AND COFFEE POWDER.

Apply for Particulars. :—

THE ROYAL NILGIRI TEA SUPPLY CO.,
Post Box No., 26, COIMBATORE

WONDERFUL LEPROSY CURE

This divine specific is capable of curing 18 sorts of Leprosy irrespective of their condition and stage:—Red, black, white, copper coloured spots, disfigured face, numbness, thickness of skin, devoid of sensation, wounds, crooked fingers and toes etc., etc. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class treatments, Rs. 50/- 25/- and 0 respectively. Send Rs. 5/- in advance.

For particulars apply to our free booklet,
"KUSTUROGANIVARINI."

M. SUBBAREDDI,
PROPRIETOR, REDDY & Co.,
Gopalapuram, Via Kothapeta,
East Godavary Dist.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS—N. Y.—Enormous long liquidation. Watkins estimate condition 58.7. Crop 124,000,000 futures 117 lower.

LOCAL—Short Covering—Better Liverpool —Later on easy—Closed Steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(10-20 a.m.) "Slight rains Texas, temperature, abnormally high."

(8-50 p.m.) "Heavy stopless selling and increased hedging."

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables dated 15th instant:—

From Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. (4-30 p.m.) "Looks like fluctuating market without decided tendency for a while. Think in markets like the present quick turns only should be made."

From Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk Co. (9-5 p.m.):—

"Washington suddenly issued Bearish prices prediction, understand New York Exchange protesting."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 15th instant as under:—

"Bulls' confidence shaken on a statement by Department of Agriculture indicating probability of lower prices influenced increasing Southern offerings and extensive short selling. Opinion about crop ranges from under 12,000,000 bales to over 14,000,000 bales. Competent judges think that September weather adding little to yield; therefore, think that purchase advisable."

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 15th instant.—

New York October highest 22.51 (10-06 a.m.) lowest 21.05 (1 p.m.)

Cause of decline in New York market is the statement issued by the Bureau of "Economies" to the effect that lower prices are likely.

Liverpool 8-55 a.m. Temperatures abnormally high. Light rains in Texas—10-05 p.m. Erratic market, American selling scattered rains in Texas.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Watkins Bureau estimate condition 53-2 per cent. crop 12,400,000 bales against previous estimate 58.7 per cent. crop 12,900,000 bales.

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Our advices indicate comparatively short crop expect eventually higher prices though for time being hedge selling may check advance or even effect some further decline."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady and prices improved 15 points on scattered buying. The "Bureau of Economics" issued a statement that the prices of cotton are likely to be lower, caused wholesale liquidation of speculative purchases and at 1 p.m. values touched the lowest point of the day, i.e., 146 points drop from the highest price paid in the early hours of the day. Thereafter the market steadied on short covering and registered an improvement of 12 points before the close of the session. Thus the market closed at a net decline of 111 to 120 points for the day. Spot cotton was also freely offered and prices declined 115 points to 21.40c.

The New Orleans futures market was lower by 120 points. Spot cotton declined 115 points to 21 cent.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened steady at a rise of 24 points but declined on American operators selling. The close was barely steady at a rise of 14 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices improved 11 points to 12.08d. and ready sales figured at 10,000 bales.

Since the issuance of the last Bureau cotton prices are breaking rapidly on enormous liquidation of long contracts. Bull operators took the best opportunity of striking the iron when the air of cotton trade was full bullish enthusiasm based on declining crop prospects. It is true that the recent unloading of futures contracts is reducing the situation to a wealthy state of affairs. The overbought situation of the market is corrected to some extent and believe purchases on further break will prove profitable for a sharp turnover.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Following a drop of 117 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 431 and declined to 429/8 on scattered selling. At the decline there was heavy short covering and prices showed steady rise which was further helped by better Liverpool cables. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach Ap/May	431	438/8	429/8	438/8
Oomra Dec/Jan	399	408	399	408
Bengal Dec/Jan	360	371	360	371

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Agricultural Report being not confirmed Liverpool opened strong on American buying orders. The local market opened at Rs. 438/8 and improved to 440/- Liverpool was reported 29 points lower on hedge selling and the local market declined to 436/8 and closed as under:—

Broach Ap/May	438/8	440	436/8	437/8
Oomra Dec/Jan	408	410	407	407
Bengal Dec/Jan	371	372	370	370

Sewri Market will remain closed to-morrow on account of the death of Seth Indrasingji Jusraj of the firm of Seth Shriram Mehta Marwari Bazar will close at 4 p.m.

DROP IN AMERICAN COTTON

PURELY SPECULATIVE

AGRICULTURAL REPORT UNFOUNDED

Bombay, Sept. 16.

The U.S.A. Department of Agriculture in its statement issued at Washington indicated probability of lower prices of cotton in view of increasing Southern hedge selling and extensive short selling. This news was received with a shock by the Bull operators on the New York Cotton Exchange who unloaded heavily causing a break of 146 points per lb.

There is no evidence of such random statements issued by the Agricultural Department in past seasons and it is understood that the members of the New York Cotton Exchange, in conjunction with cotton trades at large, will protest against the statement in question.

Yesterday's drop was purely of a speculative nature and with no material improvement in the crop conditions, prices be expected to recover erelong.

LATER.

Later private messages received in Bombay deny the authenticity of the Agricultural Report.

In a cable received by Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. this evening from Liverpool friends it is stated that the market declined in sympathy with New York owing to rumours of Washington Agricultural Bureau Report; a considerable decline is probable private advices state report has no foundation; market steady at the decline; purchases are being made on orders from America".

BULLION MARKET

Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Ready	21 7 6
Asho	21 7 3
Kartika	21 7 6

LONDON-SHANGHAI.

Opening	2 6 1/4
Closing	2 6 5/16

SILVER.

Ready	57 14 0
London Ready	25 8 0
Forward	25 8 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Bhadarwa	57/13	57/14	57/12	57/14
Asho	57/15/6	58/0/6	57/14/6	58/0/6
Kartika	57/14	57/15/6	57/13/6	57/15/6

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16. to 31/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 907.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 977.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 962.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84 11 1/2
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 25/8.
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 25/9.
Tone of Market.—Steady, India bought, China sold, America bought, Undertone steadier but buyers not pressing.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86 3/8.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

3 Months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 15/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the Chronicle."
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)
Muktsar, (Punjab), Sept. 14.

Wheat Asuj	4 9 3
Wheat Maghar	4 12 9
Gram Asuj	4 1 3
Gram Katak	4 2 8
Gram Jeth	3 11 [illegible]
Barley Asuj	3 2 6
Gwara Mangh	3 3 9
Cottonseeds Maghar	3 11 9
Cottonseed Pod	3 10 0

READY.

Wheat	4 8 0 to 4 14 0
Gram	4 1 0 to 4 4 9
Barley	3 1 0 to 3 2 0
Gwara	3 14 0
Rapeseeds	8 0 0 to 8 8 0

Condition:—Steady.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. 52/
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. 50/9
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment value Sept/Oct. 52/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment [illegible] paid September 52/3.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 15.

October	21.17—1.18
December	21.50—1.17
January	21.50—1.17
March	21.75—1.24
May	21.95—1.11
Middling Spot	21.40—1.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 15.

October	21.10—1.19
January	21.43—1.20
Middling Spot	21.00—1.15

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 15.

New York. 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	22.14
January	22.42
March	22.68
New York. Noon Call.	
October	22.15
January	22.46
March	22.71
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
October	22.10
January	22.42
March	22.57

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

September	19.75
October z	19.87
November	19.90
December	19.88
January	19.87
February	19.85
March	19.82
April	19.80
May	19.78
June	19.75
July	19.73
August	19.73
September	19.73
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	20.50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Scinde, Good	9.80
Scinde, Fully Good	9.50
Scinde, Fine	9.10
Bengal, Good,	9.30
Bengal, Fully Good	9.50
Bengal, Fine	9.70
Oomra, Good	9.80
Oomra, Fully Good	10.05
Oomra, Fine	10.30
Broach, Good	10.15
Broach, Fully Good	10.45
Broach, Fine	10.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

September	11.61+.14
October	11.64+.14
November	11.67+.15
December	11.73+.16
January	11.78+.16
February	11.78+.16
March	11.82+.16
April	11.81+.16
May	11.84+.17
June	11.78+.16
July	11.75+.17
August	11.63+.15
September	11.61+.24
Middling Spot	12.08+.11

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Sept. 15.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	43,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	26,000

SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept. 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £9/0/0.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £18/12/6.
Rapeseed, Tor[illegible] ton.—
Shipment q[illegible]ed Sept/Oct. £20/0/0.

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES FIRM BUYING.

SECURITIES DEVOID OF INTEREST.

MILL SHARES:— Bombay, Sept. 16.

Cotton Mill Shares are flowing the trend and movements of cotton and cloth markets. Following easier feeling in the Cotton Markets, Mill Shares opened quiet with general selling. There was good support from the bull operators and within a short time prices showed bold front and all offerings were well absorbed and prices registered sharp improvements over previous close. This was very conspicuous in Bombay Dyeing and Fazals.

TATA IRON

Prices opened steady at Rs. 54/- for ordinary Rs. 188/- for Defferds which declined on long liquidation but towards close prices rallied and closed very steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was impressive demand for Bundi Cement Shares. Hydros and Burmahs were quiet. There was good enquiry for New India and Scindia Shares. Imperial Bank Shares were a shade easier.

SECURITIES.

There is only small investment enquiry and business is becoming devoid of interest. The market continues narrow and to-day prices ruled quiet.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m 79/8
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87/4.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 62/8.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 27/2.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (60) 1460.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 861/4.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/13.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 30/8.
Central India Mining (10) 25/12.
Indian Cement (250) 190.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 175.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 567/8.
Katni Cement (O) (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 8.2.
Shivrajpur (10) 52/4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 880.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 102/8
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 99.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 92.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 100/8.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 87/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 97-8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 103.
Sura Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 108. xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 141
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 720.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 82

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 78.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 814.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1005
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1/2 145/10.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 68/4 XO.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 91
Tata Hydro Elect. O. (100) 1096-4
Tata Hydro Prof. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1032/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 557/8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 550.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 300.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 1,160.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 830.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 615.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Vokart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 520.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (106) Rs. 10. 428/12.
Apollo (30) nil, 7/4.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 341/4.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 93, 968/12 xd.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8. 562/8
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 485
Century (100) 20, 435
Crescent (100) 215
Colaba Mills (100) 141/4.
Dawn (250) 80,720.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1/1.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 957/8.
Framji Petit (1,00) 556
Globe (100) 33.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 137/8 xd.
Indore Malwa (100) 38.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 13 240
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 29-8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 278/12.
Luxmi Cotton (1,00) 300, 6000.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 120
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 141/4.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2035.
New Great Mills 320.
New City Mills (100) 145.
Pahaney Mill 230, 285.
Pearl Mill 230, 593-12.
Phoenix (100) 10, 422-8
Simplex (100) 181/4
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-12 70.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/43 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward Rates:—19th September settlement. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 75/7. 1945-55 Rs. 107-7. 4 per cent. Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94-2.

Tone of Market.—Quiet but steady.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. and F. Calcutta.—

September, per cwt	14/16-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/
Jan/March, per cwt	15/3
C. & F. Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/1-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/2-1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 15.

Copper, English Best Selected	£60-3/8
Copper Braziers	£70-1/2
Yellow Metal	62-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14
Tin, English Ingots	£284

Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,200/ xd
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24/8.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 541-4.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 3,150.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 276/4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6,260.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 100 676-4
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XP 253/12.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 217-8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 260.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 8 p.c. 32/6.
British Burmah Petroleum 5/13 9, 5/15.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 21/4.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-4
Empire of India Life (500-[illegible] 1150.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 360
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 26/14.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance, (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1875.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 690
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 13/5.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 91/8.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 55.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 183/12.
Telephone Co. (50) 41.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 438

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Bengal Dec/Jan	371
Broach Ap/May	438
Oomra Dec/Jan	408
Southern Aug/Sept	408

SPOT RATE.

Southern	411	407	403	399

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

100	Navinchand Damji	Kapasin	315
100	Cohinoor Mill	Jagadia	450
100	Tata Mill	Comptah	436
100	Ozoburin & Co.	Wun ..	425
100	Forbes & Co.	Warora	427 1/2
100	Rallis Bros.	Bijapur	412
100	Do.	Chopda	389
100	Bombay & Co.	Jamner	412
100	Gill & Co.	Cambodia old.	240
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Bengal	365
100	Pardhman Bros.	Bhilwara	394
100	Petit Mill	Broach	418

(Saturday Ready Market closed.)

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 15.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	25-1/2
Forward	25.9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 15.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment paid Sept/Oct. £17/10/0
Shipment buyers Oct/Nov. £17/10/0
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
Arrived at hull paid £15/15/0
Linseed Bombay.—
Shipmeat sellers Sep/Oct. £15/15/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 15.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery paid Oct/Dec 31/4 1/3
Delivery buyers Jan/Apl. 32/

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 15.

T T Berlin on London	20.43-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13-5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	28.74
T. T. Milan on London	89.37
T. T. Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.62
T T London on Prague	164.06

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 15.

Para Rubber.—
Value Oct/Nov. 12/-3/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 15.

Demand Bills 486.60

COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 13.3/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 15.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£118-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank	£49-1/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£87-5/8
Conversion Loan	£75
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent.	£102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	£56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£60
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70
Consols	£54-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent	£102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£98-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 15.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-7/8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11/32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-15/32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY

HERE IS ?

Something New—Something Marvel

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

KRISHNA FILM COMPANY'S NEW PRODUCTION

"BORN HERO"

A Beautiful Story of Rajputs' Time Showing Bravery and Heroic Deeds of Rajputs—Duplicate Policy of selfish Ministers.

Time as usual.

CO.-STARRING

Miss GULAB and Mr. NANDRAM PAHELVAN.

Supported by

Mr. NIZAM, Mr. HAIDERSHAH. Miss DURGA, Miss FIAMA.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

Story by
Mr. NATVAR SHYAM
Scenerio by
KRISHNAKUMAR
Directed by
Mr. K. RATHOD
Photographed by
Mr. C. LUHAR B. Sc.

HEART THROBBING ACTIONS—

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS TO-NIGHT.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 16

MONEY.

Increased firmness has been noted in the money market this week with borrowers of call funds at 3 1|2 per cent. A temporary decline in the trade demand of some Rs 91 1|2 lacs has been registered. Calcutta reports indicate that the movement of funds for jute financing is now on the way. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—Two months 3 1|2 per cent., three months 3 3|4 per cent. and six months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 9th September 1927 shows a further decline of Rs. 285.88 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 27,23,85,000 as compared with Rs.52.11 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 33.31, a decrease of 2 per cent. under last week. Government securities are up by Rs. 21.46 lacs. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 59.48 lacs and Rs. 66.68 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 35.85 lacs, Government deposits are down by Rs. 363.51 lacs to Rs. 10.44 crores probably due to the beginning of the month requirements while other deposits are up by Rs. 6.82 lacs to Rs. 70.72 crores. The bank rate remains at 5 per cent

The easier tone noted last week in the gilt-edged market has continued as a result of the acceptance of Treasury Bills at Rs. 97|6. The volume of business is still small 3 1|2 per cent. paper declined from Rs. 75-10 to Rs. 75|8 and 1945|55 loan from Rs. 107|9 to Rs. 107|7. 5 per cent. 1945 and 1933 Loans remains unchanged at Rs. 101|14 and Rs. 103|2. 5 1|2 per cent 1928 Bonds kept steady at Rs. 106|1. 6 per cent. 1927 and 1930 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 100|4 and Rs. 104|14, 1931 at Rs. 106|6 and 1932 at Rs. 107|8. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is unchanged at Rs. 112|8. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan was placed at Rs. 88|8, and 4 per cent. 1934-47 is quoted at Rs. 94|2.

The currency return as of 7th September indicates a decline of Rs. 1.87 lacs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 180.46 crores. Silver coins and silver under coinage have also declined by Rs. 1.91 lacs and Rs. 12.35 lacs to Rs. 105-98 crores and Rs. 8.77 crores respectively, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. Silver in transit amounts to Rs. 2.82 lacs. Securities in India are up by Rs. 9.56 lacs. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 80.94.

The total amount applied for Treasury Bills on 13th September was Rs. 1,70,000. Tenders to the amount of Rs. 1,10,95,000 were received at Rs. 97|6 and above and were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 97-7-1. Government have announced that 6 per cent. 1927 Bonds will be accepted as the equivalent of cash in payment of allotments of these Treasury Bills. Such bonds will be credited at their full maturity value (Rs. 100 plus Rs. 3 interest per Rs. 100 nominal).

In view of the fact that applications for Six Months' Treasury Bills continue to fall below the desired amount, it is not unlikely that Government will borrow by Three Months' Treasury Bills, particularly as they would be more adapted to present monetary conditions.

The withdrawal of the Reserve Bank Bill and the consequent frustration of India's opportunity for financial autonomy and a complete policy of finance is certainly to be deplored. It can only be hoped that sufficient public opinion will ultimately be engendered to cause diverse political elements to act in concern on a matter which is of such vast importance to the country.

EXCHANGE.

Firmness has characterised the sterling Exchange and rates have further improved by 1|16d. to 1s. 5-31|32d. for sellers and 1s. 6d. for buyers. Steady money conditions togeher with an augmented number of export bills in Calcutta are responsible for this. Some export bills have also appeared locally, while the enquiry for bullion remittances is still light. The tone of the market continues healthy. The following are the forward rates:—October|November 1s. 5-31|32d. December|January|February 1s. 6d. March 1s. 5-15|16d. April 1s. 5 29|32d. May 1s. 6 7|8d. and June 1s. 5-27|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation has improved during the week and closed at 4.86-3|8 dollars. French francs and the Belga were unchanged at 124.01 and 34.91 respectively, while the Italian lira appreciated to 89.30.

GOLD.

The gold market has been unexciting with the price of ready gold unchanged at Rs. 21-7-3 per tola. Due to firmer sterling exchange, and the unimproved daily offtake at 12,000 tolas, the undercurrent is easy. Stocks on hand approximate 3 lacs tolas. The quotation of gold in London is unchanged at 84s. 11 1|2d. The rate for sovereigns declined to Rs. 13-6-9 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21|7|6 and Rs. 21|7|7 for 13th September settlement and Rs. 21|7|6 and 21|7|3 for 11th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £67,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 8,80,168 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London to India is about £30,000 and from Durban £155,000 shipped on the 12th instant.

SILVER.

As a result of current settlement conditions, the price of ready silver moved within the narrow limit of about seven annas per 100 tolas. After opening at Rs.57, -12 and later reaching a high of Rs. 58-3, the rate declined and closed at Rs. 57-12 There has been a cessation of activity for China and American account and interest has centred largely on the outcome of the current settlement. The daily offtake has declined to the average of 100 bars. Although stocks on hand only approximate 2,000 bars, heavy deliveries are expected at the settlement from both the Mint and from abroad. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London improved during the week from 2s. 6-1|16d to 2s. 6-1|4d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 25-5|8d. and 25 1|2d. for ready and 25-5|8d and 25-7|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-3 and Rs. 57|12 for ready and 16th September settlement and Rs. 58|4 and Rs. 57|13 for 14th. October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £5,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £41,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 453 bars and Rs. 9,561 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £50,000.

SHARES.

During the period under report the share market has been open but two days, during which time an easy tone was observed in cotton mill shares.

Fairly steady conditions have obtained in the miscellaneous section.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

The Yarn Market has remained very unsettled during the week under review on account of the sharp decline and heavy fluctuations in cotton since after the publication of the Bureau report, which was of course bullish but was followed by long liquidation. Dealers being afraid of still further decline in cotton prices and also due to very slack demand have been anxious to clear off their holdings at the market rate and some of them have therefore offered their stocks at much below the market rates which in turn produced an easy feeling in the market. Turnover has been comparatively much limited due to the uncertainty of the market and there has been considerably less business during the week than during the last several weeks. Demand from up country markets has been very restricted on account of continued decline in cotton prices and everybody has thought it advisable to wait and watch the market until the prices settle down to a particular level.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has been practically no forward business of importance and although there is some slight decline reported in Manchester, the difference is very big and no business is possible Prices have declined to some extent in stock and sales are again very limited.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Turnover in Japanese yarns as well as in Shanghai yarns is also smaller due to declining markets and prices have given way to the extent of about half an anna per lb. In Mercerised yarns the fall is most noticeable in view of the very sharp rise during the preceding weeks. Fresh forward business has been practically nil owing to Import Houses quoting higher prices and dealers thinking it advisable to wait for sometime further. Sampin have been fluctuating in accordance with cotton whereas exchange has been steady at about 129.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been a demand in this class of yarns particularly from Rangoon and prices have shown some slight improvement over the last week. Off-take has been somewhat better but owing to large stocks and the proposed reduction in duty prices do not advance rapidly as they ought to.

INDIAN YARNS.

Mills generally do not show any inclination reduce their present quotations inasmuch as the cotton market is very unsettled and it is very difficult for them to change their quotations every now and then, so long as the position does not seem to be quite clear. Some of the dealers however, who made speculative purchases during the last few days have been showing nervousness and have been attempting to press sales even at lower rates for fear of further decline. The demand from consuming centres is therefore temporarily checked at present but as soon as the things are settled it seems probable that demand will again come in and good business is expected in all kinds of yarns particularly in Indian yarns.

PIECE GOODS.

Bombay, Sept 16.

The demand in the local piece goods market is quite following easier quotations for raw cotton. Quotations are maintained and holders refuse to sell in view of the Diwalli season drawing near. The general opinion seems gaining ground that present weakness in cotton markets is temporary and in view of small crop in America prices are likely to advance in the long run.

Reports received by to-day's mail from Manchester state that August is always a month during which yarn and cloth merchants are considerably exercised in their minds as to the course of new crops. There had been no exception to this set of circumstances recently, in fact it may be said that traders in Lancashire have had their fill of anxiety on this account. Active trading operations have not occured in any direction and the distrust of ruling rates in American and Egyptian cotton had resulted in business being reduced to the minimum retail basis consistent with day to day progress. However at present spot demand for cotton in Liverpool is fairly large and mills are finding confidence in present values.

Mills in America, Germany and France are increasing their spot purchases and business in raw cotton in America is said to be substantially larger than it was a year ago.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, Sept. 16.

During the week under report, S. S. "Homayun" and S. S. Baron Dalmeny arrived from Durban with Burnside and Northern Navigation Coal.

One hold of Burnside Coal Ex. S. S. Homayun changed hands at 27/ sh. c.i.f and a loan business passed for one hold of Northern Ex. S. S. Baron Dalmeny.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

S. S. North Pacific Desh./Seeb/Poni Andrew Yule and Co.

S. S. "Homayun" Burnside, Turner Morrison and Co.

S. S. "Baron Dalmeny", Northern N. Coal, Killick Nixon and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE.

20-9-27 S. S. "Halizones", Northern Navigation, Killick Nixon and Co.

21-9-27 S. S. "Jalabala", Scotch Coal Scindia S. N. Co. Ltd.

S. S. "Ramsay" Desh./Seeb., Andrew Yule and Co.

S. S. "Essex-Envoy", Lodna, Turner Morrison and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C.I.F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana
Northern Navigation	27/6 Sh.	Rs. 22/
Burnside	27/6 Sh.	Rs. 22/
Dishargarh	Rs. 17/8	Rs. 19/8
Seeb./Poni	Rs. 17/4	Rs. 17/8
Lodna	Rs. 17/8	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Since our last report we experienced a quiet market during the interval owing to lower advices from all quarters and prices were reduced by 3d. per cwt., all round. The demand for ready Sugars continued good while forward positions were in moderate enquiry and very little business has been done. Small parcels changed hands in White Java's September Shipment at s.15/2 to s.15/- and October/December at s.15/5 to s.15/2 1/2 and January/March at s.15/9 to s.15/5 all Free Bombay Harbour terms.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with very little business doing.

Java reported a quiet market in the beginning of the week and recovered a little later on in sympathy with better news from America.

London Terminals were reported highest on 9th inst., quoting s.15/5 1/4, s.15/1 1/2 and s.17/1 1/2 for October/December and March and reported lowest on 15th inst., quoting s.15/-, s.14/7 1/2 and s.16/7 1/2 for same positions.

American Terminals were reported highest on 15th inst., quoting 3.11, 2.96 and 3.03 for December/March and May and reported lowest on 13th inst. quoting 3.05, 2.87 and 2.94 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 15/3—s.15/- F. B. Harbour stocks 200,000 bags.

T M O September—s.15/- F. B. Harbour.

T M O Oct/Dec.—s.15/6 F. B. Harbour.

T M O Jan/March—s.15/6 F. F. Harbour.

Beet Rs. 14/12 Stocks 12,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. "Nurjahan" with 40,600 bags Java Sugars.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	95 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	15 4 0
Farina superior (Dutch)	15 0 0
Epsom Salt	3 12 0
Sago, Flour, 1st quality	11 8 0
Sago, Flour, market quality	11 4 0
Maize, Starch, continental	15 0 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 4 0
Zinc Chloride English	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 14 0
Magnesium Chloride German	3 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	35 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	10 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Soda, Ash.	6 12 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 3
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0

The above prices of Bleaching Powded are nominal.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rugby: Final, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Maloja" at Aden.

Inaugural Address of the Muslim Students' Union by Shamsh-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jiwanji Modi, Ph.D., C.I.E., at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Chowpatty, on "Arab Culture and its Influence on the Renaissance in Europe", 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 18th instant..

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of 3rd instant, arrived at Marseilles at 9 a.m. on the 16th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The Clan Line s.s. "Clan Maciver" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Muroran Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th inst., and is due to arrive here on Monday morning the 19th at Day-light.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, B.A., will deliver a lecture on "Education and Care of the Blind."

MAHATMA GANDHI'S EULOGY.

At the conclusion of the unveiling ceremony of the late lamented Deshabhandhu Das, held on the 10th instant at the Mahajana Sabha Hall, Mr. A. Sarboji Row, the Proprietor of the Press Photo Bureau, Madras, presented Mahatmaji with an album of photographs taken at Bangalore, Vellore, Trivellore, Ikkadu and Madras as a souvenir and garlanded him. Gandhiji in acknowledging the gift with a characteristic smile remarked with refcrence to the latest photo that of the Marwaris and Gujeratis meeting held earlier in the day that the work of the Press Photo Bureau, Madras, was thoroughly American, the enterprise and promptness of the firm having apparently struck Mahatmaji.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS.

The Indian Philosophical Congress will sit at Bombay on December 19, 20 and 21. Papers for the Congress are to be sent to Dr. N. N. Sen Gupta, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, before November 1, 1927, by registered post (acknowledgment due). A paper should not ordinarily exceed eight type-written pages and should be accompanied by a type-written abstract of not more than three hundred words. For local arrangements enquiries should be addretsed to Principal Mackenzie of the Wilson College, Bombay.

CHOLERA MORTALITY IN THE PRESIDENCY.

During the week ending 10th September there were 133 attacks and 42 deaths due to cholera in the Western Registration District as against 175 and 86 in the preceding week. Of these East Khandesh was responsible for 72 attacks and 24 deaths, West Khandesh 16 attacks and 2 deaths, Nasik 30 attacks and 9 deaths, Thana 1 attack and 1 death and Kolaba 14 attacks and 6 deaths.

SPIRITUALISTIC DISCOURSE.

Under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society the weekly discourse and instruction class will be held on Sunday (18th inst.) at 51, Gowardhandas Building, Girgaum Main Road, at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

LECTURE IN TAMIL.

There will be a lecture by a Tamil Arya Kumara on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at Second Floor, Visrani Building, Parel, on "Bhakti without knowledge is an eye without the Sun."

LECTURE ON HINDUISM.

Swami Vishwanand will deliver a lecture on "Hinduism" to-day (Saturday), the 17th instant, at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum when all are cordially invited to attend.

"ISLAMI-TAUHEED."

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Ishaat Islam, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) the 17th instant, at 6 p.m. (B. T.) at Bhindi Bazar Wazir Hall (Tram Junction) when Khawaja Gulamul Hasnain Sahib Panipatty will deliver a lecture on "Islami-Tauheed."

RAM MARUTI ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

The Anniversary of Shree Ram Maruti is being celebrated at Kalyan, at his Samadhi place, from 12th to 19th instant. This is the 10th celebration which is annually attended by thousands.

The following is to-day's (Saturday's) programme:—

3 to 4 Kirtan Durgabai Sathe; from 8-30 at night (1) recital of poems by Mr. G. J. Rajee, Pravachan by R. B. C. V. Vaidya and Bhajan (singing) by Mr. Panshikar Bua.

The following is to-morrow's (Sunday) programme:—

3-30 to 6 p.m. Kirtan—H B P Ramkrishnabua Dholebua at night. Pravachan—Shri Sant Keshav Datta Maharaj and Kirtan by Kirtan Kokil Bapabua Rashinkar.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MULUND.

A public meeting of the citizens of Mulund will be held, under the auspices of The Mulund Residents' Association on Sunday, the 18th inst. at 8 a.m, in the Association Hall for the consideration of the following.

1. To consider ways and means for rapid development and progress of Mulund.
2. To consider ways and means of placing Mulund Residents' Association on a firmer and sounder basis so as to increase its capacity of serving the Mulund residents.

"ASTHIKA SAMAJ BOMBAY."

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, there will be a discourse on Bhagavatham "Sree Krishna Mathurapuri Pravesam" by Brahmasree Ganapathi Sastrial, at 3-30 p.m., on Sunday, the 18th inst. at the Samaj premises.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

The first Annual General Meeting of the Municipal Boy Scouts Association will be held at the Corporation Hall to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (B. T.) under the Presidentship of Dr. S. S. Batlivala, to elect the Executive and the office bearers of the Association. All members of the Association are cordially requested to be present at the meeting.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT, 1917-27.

Prof. K. T. Shah will deliver the second of a series of five lectures on "The Russian Experiment, 1917-27", in extension of his course on Economic History at the University School of Economics and Sociology (University South Wing) (to-day) Saturday at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The title of this lecture is:—"The Bolshevik Objective—How Far Attained". The remaining three lectures will come off on the 24th of the month and 1st and the 8th of the next month. The lectures are open to the public.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Shamsh-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jiwanji Modi, Ph.D., C.I.E., will deliver the inaugural of the Muslim Students' Union, on "Arab Culture and its Influence on the Renaissance in Europe" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, opp. the Royal Opera House, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The address is open to the public.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

BHAGWAT CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Srimad Bhagwat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

During the last 18 months of its existence, the Association interested itself in conducting classes in shorthand, maintaining a library of Shorthand literature and journals, undertaking reporting work, securing employment to its members, etc.

Lectures were arranged under the auspices of the Association on subjects affecting the profession generally. In one of such lectures Mr. B. G. Kher, the Joint Editor of the "Bombay Law Journal," who presided, laid stress of the necessity of shorthand writers being appointed in the Bombay High Court to relive the Honourable Judges from writing depositions, etc., in their own hand.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	September 16.
Previous Closing Rate	21.50
To-day's Opening Rate	21.80
Difference	+.30
To-day's Closing Rate	21.32
Difference	—.18

LIVERPOOL.

	September 16.
Previous Closing Rate	11.78
To-day's Opening Rate	11.64
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	11.37
Difference	—.41
Broach Expectation	433

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Sept. 16.
Silver Ready	25 10 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	25 9 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—India bought.

CANNAUGHT MILL TRAGEDY

HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN

EVIDENCE REGARDING CHAIWALLA'S DEATH.

An inquest touching the death of Mr. Byramji Hormasji Chawalla, the late manager of the Connaught Mills of the Shapurji Bharucha Mills group, who died in the hospital on the 6th instant, as a result of the fatal injuries he had received in a scuffle with the women operatives of his own mill, was held by the City Coroner on Friday morning.

Shankar Bhaoo, a peon working in the office of the late manager, deposed, in his evidence, that he had been working in the mill for over 5 months and throughout that period the deceased was the manager of the mill. Recently a man named Shankar Laxman Lad was appointed by the manager as an overseer in the Reeling Department. He was also deputed to supervise the Winding Department in which only women operatives worked. On Saturday, the 3rd instant, at about 2-30 p.m., Shankar made a report to the manager that a woman in the Winding Department had assaulted him. The manager then sat for Naikin Parvati of the Department and the jobber Anandrao. The manager asked them about the reported assault and they retorted that Shankar had abused the women operatives. The manager, thereafter, decided to dismiss Naikin Parvati and asked Shankar to procure another Naikin. On Sunday following Shankar brought a new Naikin. The manager asked her to take charge on Tuesday as Monday was a holiday and the mill was closed. She was also told to bring some more women operatives. On the 6th instant, the new Naikin came with number of operatives. They were asked to wait outside the mill. At about 3-30 p.m. the manager asked the witness to call the Naikin Parvati and the jobber Anandrao. The manager told the jobber that he had decided to dispense with the services of Parvatibai. The manager also threatened the jobber that he would dismiss him if any of the women working under him went on strike. The jobber, replying to the threat, said that he was not willing to continue in his service under those terms and he demanded his wages due to him up-to-date and further wages in lieu of notice. Over this point, there was a hot discussion between the jobber and the manager. The manager then asked Anandrao and Parvatibai whether they had any belongings in the department and on being told that they had their umbrellas and tiffin boxes there, they were sent to the department to fetch those things under the escort of sepoys and the engineer.

SHOWER OF STONES.

Proceeding, the witness said that in less than quarter of an hour the women operatives got out of their department and stood in front of the manager's office. They created a terrible noise and called the manager out. The manager was greatly annoyed and he asked the sepoys to turn those women out. The manager then went out of the office and standing near the tall gate he ordered his sepoys to clear the compound of those women. The enraged women then began to throw small stones at the manager who immediately ran inside the office and closed the doors after him. Stones were then showered on the office and on all sides of the room. The window panes were smashed and now the stones began to penetrate into the interior of the office of the manager. A Jamadar and a peon rushed into the room and complained that they had received severe injuries on their bodies. The manager asked them not to give way, but to go out again and expell the women from the premises of the mill. The Jamadar and the peon went out at the bidding of the manager. There was at this time a huge crowd outside the office. The witness could give no exact idea whether the crowd was composed of men, of women or of both. A great clamour was heard outside the office. The witness, the manager and a third man unknown to the witness were the only three persons in the room. The stones were coming inside the office from the broken windows. The witness then opened the front door and he saw that one of the other doors had already given way and the infuriated crowd was likely to march into the office. The witness then ran away to save his life. The unknown gentleman in the manager's office also ran into another room nearby. The manager had to face the attack single-handed. The witness returned at 4 o'clock in the same afternoon and saw that the police had taken possession of the situation. The manager was lying in his office with very serious injuries on his head. The disturbance was in progress for over half an hour.

The inquest stands adjourned till the 21st instant, as the police investigations are still in progress.

SOUTH INDIAN GUJERAT FLOOD RELIEF.

A general body meeting of the South Indian Gujerat-Kathiawar Flood Relief Fund will be held at the S. I. Association Rooms, Matunga, on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Gujerat-Kathiawar Flood Relief Fund, will be held at the S. I. Association Rooms, Matunga, on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

HIGH COURT

PARSI'S DEATH BY MOTOR ACCIDENT.

APPEAL AGAINST COMPENSATION TO DECEASED'S FAMILY.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell on the Appellate side of the High Court heard an appeal fied by G. Sugdury a Greek, employed in the firm of Messrs. Ralli Bros. against the judgment of Mr. Justice Talyarkhan directing him to pay Rs. 45,000 as damages to the widow and four sons of Jamsetji Aderji Kama, a Parsi who was killed in a motor accident.

The deceased was a head jobber in the Manekji Petit Mills on a salary Rs. 120 p.m. In November 1924, he was knocked down by a motor car belonging to the appellant on Lamington Road and died from the injuries. The chauffeur was convicted of rash driving in the Police Court.

Thereafter the plaintiffs, the deceased's widow Bai Navajbai and his four sons filed a suit claiming Rs. 50,880 as damages on the ground that the defendant was liable to them for the negligence of his chauffeur in the course of his employment.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. G. Talyarkhan who tried the case in the first instance in November 1926, held that the defendant was liable to for the wrongful act of his servant under Act 13 of 1855, the Fatal Accidents Act. In assessing the damages, his Lordship took into consideration the fact that the deceased was 38 years at the time of his death, and his probable duration, of life was 65 years. On this basis his Lordship held that Rs. 45,000 would be a reasonable, just and fair compensation to the plaintiffs and passed a decree for the amount one-third of which was allotted to the widow, on the remaining two-thirds equally to the four sons.

Against the judgment, the defendant filed the present appeal.

Messrs. Coltman, Desai and Kania instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co. appeared for the appellant; and Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji and Manekshaw, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Papa, for the respondents (plaintiffs)

It was contended on behalf of the defence that the chauffeur was going to the place of his mistress on his private affair, when the defendant was resting in his hotel. The accident therefore, did not take place in the course of his employment, on the defendant was not liable for his negligence.

The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED MISUSE OF TEMPLE FUNDS

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST RECEIVERS

Before Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court, a motion was made for the removal of Messrs. Devkaran Mulji and Nemchand Manekchand from their positions as Receivers of a Jain temple at Byculla.

The temple, known as "Motishaw's temple" was the subject of a suit between Damji Dharsey and others (Plaintiffs) and Ratanchand Khimchand and others (Defendants).

By an order of the High Court dated September 10, 1920, the properties and funds of the temple were impressed with trusts of a charitable and religious nature and Messrs. Devkaran Mulji and Nemchand Manekchand were appointed Receivers. The defendants appealed against this order and although it was dismissed the defendants were allowed to remain as a trustee on the Board of Trustees to be appointed under the scheme proposed under the order of the High Court.

The present notice of motion was taken out by the defendants for the removal of the receivers on the ground that they had failed and neglected to file and pass their accounts since their appointment 7 years ago, and that they had used the moneys and cash of the temple for their own purposes.

"MISUSE OF TEMPLE FUNDS."

The first defendant Ratanchand Khimchand in his affidavit stated that he had come to know of the misuse of the temple funds by the Receivers. After giving details of amounts misused by the Receivers the defendant submitted to the Court that it was undesirable and prejudicial to continue the receivers in office; their conduct and gross dereliction of duty rendered them liable to remove and discharge.

CHARGES DENIED.

The receivers in their affidavits repudiated the various allegations made against them. Devkaran Mulji submitted that certain sums of money beloging to the temple remained in his hands for certain periods, but he was not indebted to the temple to the extent of even a single rupee and had given six per cent interest on the account between himself and the temple. He denied that he had been guilty of any breach of his duties as Receiver. He thought that he was acting in the best interests of the temple by keeping the moneys at 6 per cent interest instead of investing in Government Securities which were fluctuating. He however admitted having mixed up the temple moneys with his own.

The receiver after stating his social position said that the present notice of motion was taken against him in order to disgrace and humiliate him and his co-receiver. Although the first defendant was aware that their resignations as receivers were before the court, yet this notice of motion was applied for simply because he had a grudge against him in connection with the same suit.

Messrs. D. F. Mulla B. J. Desai and V. F. Taraporewalla appeared in support of the motion, while the Receivers were represented by Mr. Coltman.

Further hearing of the motion was adjourned till to-day.

POONA RACES

2ND MEETING.-- 2ND DAY

SELECTION BY "SENEX."

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE. Div. II. Distance 6 furlongs.

MERIED	1
ANDHRA VALLEY	2
SINNAN	3

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

DAWN OF HOPE	1
GOLDEN CHARM	2
ARRAN ROSE	3

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

BENTOI	1
CAESONIA	2
MINORITY	3

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

BRIDAULT	1
INVINOLA	2
POLECAT	3

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—R. C. and D.

RARITY	1
MANSOOR BEG	2
O'BRIEN	3

THE WESERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

FORDNEY	1
DARK ORIENT	2
MOSS	3

THE NEW MARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

VESINGTON PLANET	1
WOODSTOCK II	2
MADAME SEGUIN	3

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

AMOOD	1
RED FLAG	2
MAHFOUZ	3

BY "MESTRO."

1st Race
SINNAN
ROSCOFF
MERIED

2nd Race
ARRAN ROSE
DAWN OF HOPE
MODESTY

3rd Race
CRAB APPLE
BENTOI
CAESONIA

4th Race
POLECAT
POLYCHROME
RIVERINE

5th Race
RARITY
KADIR HAZAZ
PEKIN

6th Race
FORDNEY
CAP-A-PIE
VENTOSE

7th Race
GOLDEN QUEST
WOODSTOCK II
VESINGTON PLANET.

8th Race
SECURITY
FAIRDOSS
MIJBAS.

RUGBY.

A CHARITY MATCH

WEST YORKS BEATEN BY THE REST.

Yesterday's charity match between the West Yorks and the Rest met with a poor response from the public, many empty seats being seen in the stands, though the free sides were packed. It was a one-sided game the Rest having things to their liking and winning by 26 points to nil Early in the game good work by Allum resulted in Hodgson scoring a try, Allum converting with his kick. Pressing determinedly the Rest soon had their opponents in difficulties again and Allum scored the second try, converting it himself. Jagoe was the next to score and Crawford earned great applause by converting a difficult kick brilliantly. Jagoe was mainly responsible for the try which McLeod was able to score and then Allum missed a good chance of converting.

After the interval the scoring was not so prolific the Rest adding only 8 points to their previous total. From a combined movement Hodgson got his opportunity to run over for the next try when sorely pressed. The kick again failed and then the Yorks took a hand in the attack. A sudden raid by the Rest's forwards say Glynn score the last try for Crowford to convert, and the end came soon after with the Yorks decisively beaten.

THE REST (4 goals, 2 tries) 26 points.
WEST YORKS. Nil.

THE REST:—Stone Hodgson, Alexander, Allum and Jagoe. Crawford and McLeod; Stack. Anderson, Stack; Coutts, Murphy, Forsdyke, Glynn and Corrie.

WEST YORKS: Chapman; Uttley. Holmes, Riley and Foulstone; Holdar and Spencer; Beeber, Cole, Boyne, Walker, Snipe, Harker, Mortimer and Musgrave.

TO-DAY'S FINAL.

Calcutta vs. Prince of Wales's Volunteers.

CASE AGAINST THE TATAS

MR. SHAMDASANIS APPLICATON

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani again appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday and applied for the early hearing of the case against Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla and the other directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s in which the notice matter is fixed for hearing on the 21st October next. Mr. Shamdasani stated in his application that he had to go to England in November and requested the Court to expedite the hearing or transfer the case to another Court, if the Chief Magistrate's Court was too congested with work. His worship issued notice against the respondents to show cause why the hearing should not be expedited or the case transferred to some other Court. This notice is made returnable on the 28th instant.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR

Mrs. Lia Eran, a Jewess aged 50, was knocked down by a motor car on Wednesday morning on Victoria Gardens Road opposite Sassoon Building. It appears from the police report that at 11 a.m. on the 14th instant, a motor car driven by one Namdeo Bhavani was proceeding on the Victoria Gardens Road from J. J. Hospital towards Byculla Bridge. The car struck the woman who lay almost unconscious on the road. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital where she died the next day.

At an inquest before the City Coroner, the daughter of the deceased identified the body and deposed that her mother had left the house at about 9 o'clock to go to the mill in which she had been working.

The inquest is still proceeding as no other witness except the daughter of the deceased was available on Friday.

A. I. C. C. MEETING

QUESTION OF ARRANGEMENTS

MOVE TO SECURE HALL OF LUCITANO INDIANO

The question of arrangements to be made in connection with the coming extraordinary meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, was considered by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at a special meeting held at the Congress House, on Friday evening, Mr. Patel presiding. At the outset, the president read out to the members two telegrams which he had received from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the General Secretary of the Congress asking the B. P. C. C. to make necessary arrangements for the meeting of the A. I. C. C. to be held on the 24th and 25th instant.

PLACE OF MEETING.

The members of the Committee then made various proposals as regards the exact place of the meeting. Mr. Patel informed the members that the B. P. C. C. had to spend a sum of Rs. 1,672- for the last meeting of the A. I. C. C. which was also held at Bombay. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 486- was realized from the proceeds of the sale of tickets. The B. P. C. C. had, therefore, to sustain a net expenditure of Rs. 1,186-. Mr. V. A. Desai suggested that the funds of the new Jinnah Memorial Hall which is still under construction, should be utilized after necessary arrangements for the meeting of the A. I. C. C. In his opinion, that would be a less expensive arrangement. Somebody suggested that a suitable hall outside the Congress House should be hired for the purpose of the meeting. It was finally agreed that the B. P. C. C. should spend to the extent of Rs. 600- including Rs. 100- for incidental expenses, for the arrangements of the meeting of the A. I. C. C. Of course, the proceeds from the sale of tickets are also to go towards defraying the general costs. It was further decided that a fee of 8 annas should be charged for the members of the Congress who would like to attend the meeting and a fee of one rupee for non-Congressmen. A nominal fee of 4 annas will be taken from the members of the B. P. C. C.

EXPENSE OF ABOUT RS. 500.

This time the B. P. C. C. is not in a position to make any arrangements for the lodging and boarding of the guests in the Congress House itself, as the premises of the House are occupied by the school and other institutions. The members of the A. I. C. C., therefore, will have to make their arrangements elsewhere. The B. P. C. C. has undertaken to find suitable hotels for the visitors if they inform the Committee of their intention in time. This time the A. I. C. C. is sitting only for two days and it is expected that the expense would not exceed Rs. 500-. A considerable portion of this amount will go towards meeting the costs of a pandal which will have to be erected specially for the meeting of the A. I. C. C. Some of the members of the Committee have, therefore, suggested that the spacious hall of the Christian institution "Lucitano Indiano" should be utilized for the purpose, if it could be available. Efforts will be made to secure this hall, and in case they do not meet with success, then a special pandal will be erected in the compound of the Congress House.

Panchgani Hindu High School.

Second Term Began 5th September.

Ideal residential High School for Hindu children. Salubrious, equable hill climate.- Education from Elementary Gujarati and Marathi upto Matric. Children from 6 years admitted. Supervision of Nurse-Matron. Efficient staff and healthy food.

FEES PER MONTH RS. 50.

For Prospectus, apply to:

L. V. KHANDWALA
Hon. Secretary,
Panchgani Hindu Education Society.
11, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute.

The students of this Institute have achieved a **RECORD SUCCESS** at the London Chamber of Commerce Exam. this year by securing 8 **DISTINCTIONS**, 5 in Senior Accountancy, 1 in Commercial Law, 1 in Foreign Exchange and 1 in Stock Exchange.

NEW CLASSES JUST FORMED.

Apply immediately at

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, - - BOMBAY

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Chia Mansion, Saik Memon St.
BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone - - - No. 22560

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 27 years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to the study of 'Specialised' Courses such as that of *Bank Officers* (C. A. I. B.); *Insurance Managers* (A. C. I. I.); *Company-Secretaries* (F. I. S. A.) and *General Commerce Courses* (D. Com. M. C. and L. C. C.) for which there is an unlimited *field* and *Specialised Accountancy* (G. D. A.) may wherever desirable be taken as an additional tacked in course as that profession is now getting over crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST—A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult Principal Davar or apply for Prospectus giving details

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1927.

TIMIDITY AND REACTION.

Rai Saheb Harbilas Sarda's Bill, prohibiting the marriages of boys and girls below the age of fifteen and twelve respectively, is the first attempt to legislate against child marriages in British India. Such legislation has existed in Indian States like Baroda, Mysore and Bharatpur and far from raising a revolt among the people has been gratefully accepted and worked by them. In Baroda such a law has existed for twenty-three years and it appears from the reports of the Committee recently appointed to consider the question of further raising the marriageable age that there is every prospect of the present limit of sixteen years for boys and twelve years for girls being appreciably raised in a short time. The Bill now introduced in the Assembly is not only a much-belated measure but a feeble one in all conscience, a feebler one in respect of boys than the Baroda Act, which has never had any opposition all these twenty-three years. The Bill is further weakned by a provision granting permission to guardians of girls "on conscientous grounds" to marry girls at the age of eleven. Over cautious as the Bill is, it should never-theless be welcomed as the first legislative attempt of its kind in British India, in the hope that there will not be wanting men with hearts and a courage to make persistent efforts hereafter to raise the marriageable age to a reasonable limit. Apart from its great educative value, the Bill, if it becomes law, would save at least 6,00,000 girls from life-long enforced widowhood.

One would have fondly believed that as soon as the Bill was introduced in the Assembly it would be almost unanimously acclaimed in these days when all-round reform is in the very air we breath and that it would be straight-way referred to a Select Committee. But that would be reckoning without a group of timorous legislators, official and non-official. They had not the heart to throw out a Bill so modest but wanted to circulate it in the country for gauging public opinion. A proposal like this would have been reasonable twenty-five years ago But the subject of the Bill has been incessantly discussed by the public in numerous social conferences during the last two or three decades, especially in the present one. Almost every important community has had its own annual conferences and passed resolutions in favour of raising the marriageable age. Women themselves have taken up this question and last year the All-India Women's Conference held at Poona unanimously passed a resolution in favour of raising the marriageable age of girls to sixteen. Several higher castes have already begun the practice of marrying girls only after they attain puberty. It is an unpleasant surprise, therefore, that leaders like Pandit Malaviya and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas should have still any doubts about the trend of public opinion. Theirs are surely *bona fide* misgivings but needless and much exaggerated. People's old opposition to social reform is fast vanishing. Mr. Acharya is not the only one to be persuaded out of his opposition by his own wife.

Fortunately, the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee. The Committee will remember that few of those who opposed the reference to a Committee meant any real opposition to the Bill itself. The Committee will do well, therefore, to take heart and try to improve the Bill by raising the age limit to at least fourteen in the case of girls and eighteen in the case of boys. This is also the considered and almost unanimous opinion of the Baroda Committee mentioned above, the only dissenting opinion being that of a lady member who holds that the age limit for girls should be sixteen years. The public will, at heart, thoroughly welcome such an improvement. The Committee should realise a curious but an undeniable fact about men's attitude towards marriage reform. Most people at heart want reform especially in respect of marriage, which affects the health and education of their children. But each fears that some others may oppose reform, that their views may prevail and that he himself would look foolish if he advocated reform and may be set down as irreligious. However, it is fairly clear by now that the institution of child-marriages is not an essential part of Hinduism. A number of Shastras can be and have been quoted in favour of adult marriages, leave alone the Vedas, the fountain of Hindu religion, which never countenanced child-marriages. This is essentially a question of social welfare. People who understand and demand what is good for them, are held down by the weight of custom. It is for the leaders in the Legislature to come to their rescue and lift them out of an age-long rut. As for Government, they must play the game fairly and squarely. They cannot afford to be neutral in a matter that so vitally affects the health and education of the rising generation and thereby the whole progress of the country. They ought to throw their whole weight on the side of established principles of social welfare, followed by all progressive peoples.

BIKANER SHOWS THE WAY.

The State of Bikaner has just passed a Bill called "The Bikaner Freedom of Religion Bill," which puts some wholesome restrictions on religious conversations. It is perhaps the first of its kind in India and embodies the recommendations of several leaders who have come to realise the need for legislative protection against every form of coercion or undue pressure in conversions. It makes it obligatory on every person, other than a minor, desiring to become a convert to another religion to sign an affidavit to that effect before the Registrar of Conversions, who shall receive the affidavit only after satisfying himself, with an inquiry where necessary, that the intended conversion is not due to coercion or undue influence. A person filing an affidavit shall not adopt another religion until after at least fifteen days from the date on which the affidavit was filed. Within three months from the date of conversion he should have the fact registered in the Register of Conversions.

A minor cannot be converted. If one or both parents happen to be converted he shall be left in the care of the unconverted parent or relatives or, failing them, will be kept in a recognised orphanage or other charitable asylum till he attains puberty. "Wholesale conversions undertaken as an organised endeavour on the part of an organised body or by any individual in the State shall be void." And so shall be any conversion which does not observe the formalities prescribed in the Act. Fairly deterrent penalties are attached to the breach of the above provisions. To many the Act may seem an unsavoury pill. But to society in its present diseased condition it can only do good. None can withhold from a religious missionary the right to propagate his religion by legitimate means. But when in his proselytising zeal he is tempted to throw all restraints to the winds, this Act will give a much-needed protection to the people. A similar or a better measure in other States or in British India will be far more useful than the proposed drastic restrictions on religious criticism.

PERTINENT ADVICE.

In an address distinguished alike for the breadth of its outlook and its severely practical handling of the problems which beset the Muslim community in Bengal, Dr. P. C. Roy gave to the first session of the All-Bengal Young Muslims' Conference some very pertinent advice. Dr. Roy has the enviable quality of never making a statement on a subject unless he has explored it thoroughly and has come to actual grips with it. His is the true scientist's outlook. He detests making generalisations, and platitudinous assertion is a thing which he regards as unclean and intolerable. He knew what he was talking about and so did his audience when with his personal knowledge of the economic conditions in practically every district in Bengal, he told them how no real advance was possible so long as 80 per cent. of the population were allowed to be left in ignorance. In Bengal Zemindars, Mahajans, traders and other businessmen were all Hindus. The Muslims were the tillers of the soil. "It is a grossly misconceived idea", Dr. Roy said, "that the progress of Bengal means the progress of the Hindu." He pleaded for the rapid spread of compulsory primary education and secondary education among the Muslims so that they could be brought up to the same level as the Hindus. We are confident rich Hindus in Bengal will imitate the excellent example of the Maharaja of Alwar in donating a handsome sum some time ago to the Aligarh University and help generously in the promotion of Muslim education in Bengal. Nothing will eliminate the danger of communal friction so rapidly as the repeated and persistent efforts of the influential and rich men of both communities in the Province to stand shoulder to shoulder and realise the idea of making every citizen in Bengal literate. Dr. Roy's practical suggestions apply in fact not only to Bengal but to every part of India. Indian youth must take the lead, as the inertia of middle age hinders the generation that has gone before it from becoming active and emulate the example of Chinese youth in spreading literacy in this country.

IN TRUER PERSPECTIVE.

On questions of Indian reform the "Manchester Guardian" sees things in saner perspective than its Tory contemporaries but it should not have been at a loss to appreciate why the resentment in this country against Miss Mayo's journalistic atrocities is so keen. The journal remarks that the storm that has been aroused in India by the book "is as unrestrained in resentment as the book is in accusation." While we agree with Mahatma Gandhi that the agitation against the book is in danger of being overdone, we would like to ask the "Manchester Guardian" with what kind of restraint the British people would express themselves if an assertion were made regarding British women of the kind Miss Mayo makes when she roundly declares that in India no woman of child bearing age can approach a male person without danger of being ruined. But in saying that defects in India's social code "cannot be used as an argument for the continuance of her political subjection", the "Manchester Guadian" is on the right track and its recognition of the work of Indian reformers is in welcome contrast to the abuse of Hindus as a "sub-human" race, of Indian politicians and their aspirations which are now a marked feature of the British Die-Hard Press.

RACE AND RELIGION.

I.

BY ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.

(Lecturer on Comparative Literature at Hunter College, New York City; former Sanskrit Professor at Dublin University; author of "The Indian Theatre" and "Main Currents of Hindu Thoughts.")

(1) MAGIC AND REVELATION.

Fear of nature's destructive aspects, and the wish to propitiate the hostile elements seem to underlie the earliest observable phenomena of primitive religion. When the lightning flashed, the thunder clapped, and black monster-clouds obscured the sky; when an eclipse threatened to swallow sun or moon, as a prairie wolf might devour a shepherd's pet lamb; when blizzard or hurricane swept over the nomadic tent-settlements; when the swollen streams flooded the luxuriant grassland, Turanian wizards would mutter weird incantations to charm the howling spirits by whom the whole creation, insensate as well as animate, was believed to be possessed. The magical chants of the shaman or medicine-man were to scatter the foul fiends of drought famine and plague from the stricken land, or to banish the demon of disease from broken limb and leprous skin.

The tyranny of evil is a much earlier and cruder conception than the power of good, and the mercy of God. After the vision of Eden faded away, Jehovah did not reveal Himself more fully, until fallen mankind had evolved a nobler type than the low-bred Turanian. Superstitious fear, and devilry could not have responded to a higher call of grace. The chosen people were the Hebrews, foremost among Semitic nations. Their patriarchal chieftain left Ur of the Chaldees in the dawn of time, and became the father of the Universal Church.

(2) TUR AND SEM.

Turan is the Persian designation of Turkestan where the wild Turkoman, a kinsman of the medieval Hun, roams and rides over endless flats and prairies. Turanian speech or Ural-Altaic, as it is generally called, because of its prevalence between the Ural and Altai Mountains, consists of a Ugrian and Tatar group. Finns and Magyars speak Ugrian tongues, whereas Turkish and Mongolian are Tatar languages.

The Jews and Arabs, originators of the Old Testament and Koran, are Semitic people. The kindred nationalities of Chaldea and Babylon, Phenicia and Carthage, have long vanished from the playground of history. The Mediterranean littoral was once studded with Phenician depots and factories, chief among them Carthage. Trade routes are like finger-posts indicating the advance of knowledge. The docile Phenicians who had learned the pictorial alphabet from Egyptian scribes diffused the art of writing throughout Greece. The early destinies of Israel were no less bound up with hoary Egypt which was a great civilised power during the childhood and apprenticeship of the Semitic race. The wisdom of the Pharaohs was studied by Moses ages before the sage priesthood in the valley of the Nile initiated Pythagoras, the precursor of Plato. At length, both Platonism and the Mosaic Law, the Aryan and the Semitic vision, merged into the Christian dogma. The Semitic mind attained its highest in Moses and Mohammed.

(3) JEW AND GENTILE.

Again, a loftier east of humanity, spiritually more pliant and lowlier than stiff-necked Israel, was needed before God condescended to take human form, in order to raise and rescue helpless man. The Immortal became mortal, to lead mortals to immortality. But the worldly-minded Jews among whom Jesus was born haughtily rejected Him, even as the idolatrous tribes in whose midst they had set up monotheism scorned the worship of Jehovah.

The despised Gospel was carried to the Gentiles. The crafty sons of Sem who had shown themselves superior to the fleet horsemen of Turan succumbed to the pagan Aryans who became the Lord's elect.

In the Middle Ages, the Popes oftentimes protected the Jews against the pitiless persecution of Christian fanatics. Anti-semitic outrages which unhappily still occur have their ultimate source, like the spectre of the Yellow Peril, in the assertion of Aryan ideals. These will not allow the baser principles of past civilisations, whether Mongolian witchcraft or the Jewish lust of gold, to get the upper hand again. But alas! ours is a commercial and material age. Wireless telegraphy and the conquest of the air are truly wonderful discoveries, but pertain to nature only; spiritual conquests are the work of grace. The daily press and the stage, fine arts and literature, savour of the sensational and the unclean. Morals relax, faith wanes. Strange eastern cults and occult practices spring up everywhere. In Rome, too, when society deteriorated, the mystery-monger and the fortune-teller were the fashion and the craze.

(4) NORDICS.

Great Britain and the United States, the two great powers of to-day, are neither Turanian nor Semitic, but belong to the Nordic branch of the Aryan family of speech.

Nordic Speech

Saxon		Norse	Gothic (extinct)
English	Dutch German	Danish Swedish	

The Norwegian rovers, huge-limbed, blue-eyed and flaxen-haired, voyaged over the swanroad, conquest-bound. They captur-

(Continued on page 12.)

INDIA'S COMMERCIAL INTERESTS NEGLECTED

(By SARABHAI PRATAPRAI).

II*

For proving that on account of lack of precise information about competitors. Indian industry and trade have been suffering immense injury we need not travel farther than the Report of the Textile Tariff Board wherein we find a complaint that at every step they found it difficult to obtain correct information about Japanese methods of aids adventitiously given to the cotton industry in Japan. The Commissioners specially mention that the Trade Commissioner at Osaka found it difficult to supply particulars of the cloth for domestic consumption to compare with the make-up of cloth for export and for want of which information they could not substantiate the complaint against Japanese dumping. This disability is as detrimental as it is surprising since industrial region in Japan is neither "terra incognito" nor the path to the acquisition of accurate information as untrodden as the way to the white city of Brazilian fable. Besides, with a mind to glean and secure it in Japan there is sufficient proof on record in the books of English economic writers that the Japanese resorted to dumping artificially reducing cost of production and thereby making export prices lighter in order to push her cotton yarn and cloth in the Chinese market since 1890 (the industry having been established in 1867). During the years 1902, 1908, and 1909 diverse schemes of varying success were set on foot to subsidise export to China. Needless to say that it was the very market in which Indian yarn had till lately appreciable sales. It was in 1909 that after many experiments finally cash payments as bounty on export were adopted and commenced and in 1912 they were extended also to cloth made from Japanese yarn.

DUMPING.

Efforts in the direction must be enormous, made both by private corporations as well as by the State. They were given various forms, in all probability to evade acknowledged descriptions of dumping but none the less palpably clear phases of it they were; amongst them stood in high relief easy loans, remissions of taxes, reductions in freight and benefit of depreciated exchange. Surely all these ever accentuating arrangements could not be beyond the keen of the British Trade Commissioner who was also the de facto custodian of Indian interests. He above all, was best situated to be able to appreciate how far such aids, not forming actual items of normal cost of production, affected the welfare of Indian industries in competition.

The question then arises whether the said functionery had all along been collating, marshalling and reporting such information to the Government of India or for the matter of that to the Secretary of State for India and embodying them in the annual Reports to Indian Government similar to those he must have submitted to the Overseas Department of the British Parliament. In case he was not reporting to India since we cannot presume ignorance of the facts on his part conscious as we are of his extensive vision and of the accuracy and vigilance of the intelligence department under him, we have to fall back upon the inevitable inference of his want of leisure or absence of proper instructions.

WANTED INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Be that as it may if such information though existent could not be produced in evidence before the Textile Board their finding must be on insufficient grounds, their judgment under the delimiting circumstances erroneous and, therefore, open for revision. Whether the revision will postponed to 1929 or very near to it when unfair competition due to sweated labour will have gone, if it ever will go in fact and thereby one potent plea for protection will have gone also and whether the fresh finding will be of any benefit is for the manufacturers or the

(Continued on page 12.)

Notes of the Day.

Tory Discontent.

The Tory discontent and chagrin that Indians should have the hardihood to demand rapid Indianisation of the Army and that they should take the Government of India to task for postponing consideration of the Skeen Committee Report break out in an attack of concentrated venom in the pages of the "Saturday Review." The venom is squirted out as much upon the Government of India whom the Tory journal accuses of bungling the whole matter as upon the Indian politicians against whom it makes the ridiculous charge that they assumed that the Government of India were "bound" by the Skeen Committee's Report. The whole idea of allowing Indians an entrance into the commissioned ranks of the Army in India is so distasteful to the "Saturday Review", that in this matter the only "intelligently resolute move" in its eyes is the action of the deputation "representing native officers of the martial races" which, very conveniently for Tory purpose, protested against the idea of "putting officers of the non-martial races over Pathan, Sikh, Rajput, Mahratta or Gurkha soldiers." It is time the Die-Hards in England and India realised that this myth of a division between martial and non-martial races can no longer be tolerated by Indians.

In Free America.

We come across the following in the pages of "Variety"—a New York journal received by yesterday's mail:—"Fitchburg Mass, Aug. 16.—Not only have married men no moral or legal rights to be running around late at night with single girls, but the police have authority to keep their eye on such men and halt such actions, according to a decision handed down by Judge Thomas F. Gallagher. A case of assault was dismissed against George E. Baier for lack of prosecution. Police alleged that Alice Niemi of Lunenburg was forced to jump from a machine which Baier was driving, injuring the young woman. It was brought out at the trial that she had gone into the machine voluntarily." Katherine, where wert thou? Now that thou art back in thy home land, there's a job for thee!

Indigenous Medicine.

At a public meeting held at Ahmedabad a few days ago the citizens recorded an emphatic protest against the remarks of the Surgeon-General, Major Hooten, in his annual report against the indigenous Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. The remarks are prompted by sheer ignorant prejudice and calculated to cover the Bombay Government's utter neglect of the systems and to prejudice the municipalities in the Presidency against those systems. But the people's faith in them cannot be so easily shaken. It is based on centuries of experience and the good the systems still do in thousands of towns and villages beyond the pale of the Allopathic system. Though Governments like those of Madras and the United Provinces have led the way in trying to develop the indigenous systems in the light of modern scientific researches, the Bombay Government are only marking time; and here is a medical man who seeks to excuse their neglect. The municipalities, however, should assert themselves in the matter by starting Ayurvedic or Unani dispensaries. The people of Ahmedabad who have demanded one for the city will, we trust, find willing support from the local municipality.

The New Spirit.

Indian youth is showing a commendable spirit of adventure and daring which is symptomatic of the desire now so keenly visible in our school and college students, boys as well as girls, to make themselves physically more fit. The latest exhibition of this spirit is contributed by the Parsee world cyclists who were feted in Calcutta. At the reception given to them in the University Institute Hall. Mr. Bapasola, one of the cyclists, truly remarked that these world tours were expected to establish unity and fellow-feeling. So they surely will and rich Indians should see to it that sporting associations do not lack funds for sending Indian representatives abroad for international sporting contests. We note that cycling as a form of sport is becoming particularly popular with our women students in colleges. At the Deccan College, a number of them distinguished themselves the other day in the slow cycling races. This is very encouraging.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

PREMIUM ON BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE.

JOURNALISTS' CRY IN THE WILDERNESS.

"GOVERNMENT WANTING TO COVER PAST SINS."

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

There was a large number of persons on the visitors' galleries including Mr. Justice Dalip Singh, when the Assembly met to take into consideration the Bill amending the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure as reported by the Select Committee. Mr. James Crerar in moving its consideration said that the principle of the Bill had been discussed at length and accepted by the House. The Select Committee had thoroughly examined and redrafted the Bill in order to meet the wishes of those who desired that Bona Fide criticism of religions should not be penalised. A new section had been added and he hoped this would satisfy all.—A. P.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar opposed the motion as he held that no case had been made out for legislation. He was aware that the Select Committee had removed the objectionable features of the Bill and that party leaders had supported its principles.

The President: Will not your voice be a voice in the wilderness?

Mr. Rangaswami: I feel, Sir, that the elementary right of freedom of speech and of opinion is being challenged. The House may not be in a mood to listen to me, but one day it will regret the mistake. (Applause.) They were now adding to the catalogue of repressive measures even in the face of the existence of the sweeping provisions of 153-A and 124-A. He was as keen as any one to punish scurrilous writings, but the ordinary law of the land was sufficient. Doubts had been cast by a bonefide judgment given in a case but then the remedy was to remove the doubts in law and not to create a new offence. If the purpose was to prevent writings which had a tendency to disturb the peace and excite violence let them make that clear in the section itself. The law of sedition and the law of excitement to communal hatred were enough for the purpose. The Select Committee had done their best to provide safeguards, but the remedy lay really in the creation of public opinion to put down such writings.

SAFEGUARDS WANTED.

Mr. Kelkar supported the motion though his mind rebelled against the creation of a new offence. They must hedge it round with necessary safeguards. There were three categories of writers, firstly those willing to wound, but afraid to strike. They were like a furnace which consumed its own smoke and should be left alone. Secondly those willing to wound and not afraid to strike and must be penalized by law. Thirdly those willing to strike, but unwilling to wound. These required protection. Of these the malicious coward was his own sentinel while malicious man of action his own accuser. It was the honest benevolent but critic who required protection. Criticism had been a great engine of progress and must be left to do its duty.

The following classes or writers must be protected, the sly sceptic, the diligent sociologist who accurately notes down data for generalization and even vulgar details, the cold rationalist who by trumpet blast of reason makes the walls of authority fall, the absent-minded philosopher (laughter) the mischievous but kindly moralist and even the satirist.

Continuing, Mr. Kelkar said this was not the first time that problems of social and religious controversy were being tackled. Every age had its own critics who achieved the common purpose of reform and regeneration.

Sir Zulfikaralikhan confessed that he did not understand the philosophical speech of Mr. Kelkar. He was afraid that members sitting in the serene atmosphere of this Chamber did not realise the tragedies that were being enacted outside. The atmosphere not only in the Punjab, but also in the whole of India was surcharged and once passions were let loose they were not easy to control. In such an atmosphere some unknown person might either by speech or by writing grossly insult religion maliciously attributing motives for the conduct of founders of religions. This obscure man thus becomes the cause of a great tragedy. Why should such men enjoy liberty of speech or writing? (Voices: Not such men.)

NOT A MUSLIM VIEW.

I say we shall be held responsible to posterity if we do not pass this legislation which errs on the side of leniency. I am not speaking as a Muslim when I say this, but as an Indian who will condemn as much an attack by a Muslim on other religions. I further wish that the offence should not be bailable for the free movement of this person will be a danger to society. I appeal to my colleagues in the name of progress and civilisation not to consider this measure in a spirit of levity and controversy, but to treat it as necessary for the progress of the country and for repressing those writings which are doing so much harm to the country.

NEW OFFENCE TO PENAL CODE.

Mr. K. C. Roy opposed the motion of the Home Member. (Applause.) He agreed with Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan that circumstances had arisen demanding some legislation, but the communities primarily and Government secondarily were responsible for the situation. The Bill added a new offence to the Penal Code. They had already provided against hatred against classes. Then they had provided against hatred of Government and they were asked to legislate against hatred against religion. It was neither a Hindu nor a Mahomedan Bill. It was a piece of repressive legislation which would serve no useful purpose whatever. The Bill was inopportune. It was not in consonance with the spirit of religious toleration which had been the policy of British statesmen and it was a stigma on the Indian Press. He had heard the other day party leaders rising up from their seats and howering encomiums on Government for having brought forward this measure. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar had said that the Bill was long overdue. Perhaps Mr. Iyengar was speaking in terms of the Unity Conference, but there was no such law demanded for the last so many years. Why then was it found necessary by that great lawyer and eminent jurist from Madras, Mr. Jayakar had welcomed the Bill as a response to the call of the country. Mr. Roy claimed to be in touch with political events in India, but he did not find the country asking for this legislation The demand came from a handful of men in the Punjab perhaps patriotic, but the inner working came from those who were responsible for communal disturbances in Northern India. The proper treatment for them was not this Bill, but action under the Deportation Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act already on the Statute Book. If these two measures had been restored to by the Government from time to time against real mischief-makers in the Punjab and the United Provinces there would have been no communal troubles and no need for this unjust piece of legislation before the House. Then again Lala Lajpatrai had welcomed the Bill, but speaking a few days ago he had refused to support another Bill which came from Government side because both sides of the House were diametrically opposed to each other. How then did he find support for this Bill more drastic than that Bill? Let him reconcile his views. He (Mr. Roy) asserted that the Bill was inopportune because it would reduce the chances of that atmosphere for which Lord Irwin pleaded the other day. The Viceroy did not want to deal only with symptoms as this Bill attempted to do but with the root of the disease.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, interrupting, said: What will you do when the House is burning?

DUMMY EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Roy: There is the deportation law. (Laughter.) Continuing, Mr. Roy quoted from the speech of Mr. Craik in the Punjab Council relating to communal disturbances. Mr. Craik had stated that more than half the number of newspapers in the Punjab had dummy editors. In one case the editor was one who had confessed he had forged currency notes and escaped by giving away his companions. Another editor had in turn been a barber, syce and ex-convict. Did this Bill punish the real offenders? Mr. Roy emphatically answered No. A Punjab official who had a great deal of experience in regard to the communal situation in the Punjab had told him that morning that the Bill as originally drafted was very little, but now it was nothing. This Bill, therefore, would serve no useful purpose. The Bill put a premium on bigotry and intolerance and would hamper the good work done by reformers, European, Hindu and Moslem. But Mr. Crerar come with a comprehensive measure dealing with the real offenders. Then he would support it.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

Mr. Belvi said this Bill would not only muzzle the Press of the country, but would also stop the expression of honest opinion of scholars and historians. The law as it now stood was quite sufficient. Had Government stopped mischievous writings and speeches in the early stages they would not have found the present atmosphere in the country and the need for any legislation would not have been felt. Government now wanted to cover their past sins by passing this measure. If the Bill was passed Government would use it as an instrument for showing partiality to one community against another. He did

(Continued on page 11.)

IRISH ELECTION FIGHT

REPUBLICANS AND PRO-GOVT. PARTY

THREE MEN SHOT.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Three men were shot, one seriously in an election fight at Raphoe (Donegal) between the supporters of De Valera and Government.—Reuter.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Captain Meintosh and Commandant Fitzmaurice hopped off to-day in a Fokker monoplane on the trans-Atlantic flight from Dublin.—Reuter.

FRENCHMAN'S SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Marseilles.—The French airman Logues landed on the harbour at Laciotat, fourteen miles from here on his return from seaplane flight to Athens in connection with the projected establishment of an air line between Marseilles, Malta and the East. The flight was carried out in excellent weather.—Reuter.

KING BORIS IN ENGLAND.

STAYING INCOGNITO AS COUNT LILSKI.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

King Boris of Bulgaria whose presence in Britain has not hitherto been known has been staying incognito as Count Lilski with Sir Muir in Perthshire. He has resumed his regal title, on his departure to pay few days visit to Their Majesties at Balmoral.—Reuter.

CONGRESS-PARTY MEETING

ELECTION OF SECRETARY POSTPONED

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Congress Party of the Legislative Assembly to-day passed a resolution expressing its warmest appreciation of the

GAEKWAR CONFERS ORDER OF DISTINCTION.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The following cable has been received from H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda from London by Rao Bahadur Hargovindas Dwarkadas Kantavala:—

"In recognition and appreciation of your notable achievement in Literature and your contribution thereby to the honour of my State. I hereby name you the first recipient of my newly-established Order of Distinction and I appoint you to the highest grade Designated Companion of the said Order."

invaluable services which Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar has rendered to the party from its beginning, and owing to his refusal to withdraw his resignation the Party accepted it.

The election of a Secretary has been postponed to the Delhi session

The meeting accepted the explanation given by Dewan Chamanlal for moving an adjournment motion over the withdrawal of the Reserve Bank Bill and decided to drop the matter.—A. P.

AMERICAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

New York.—The British Polo Team has entered for the American Open Championship starting at Meadowbrooks on the 17th September.—Reuter.

WHY GOYER WAS NOT EXECUTED

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Helsinfors.—It is believed that Goyer is a Finnish sailor who was prominently engaged in Russian Secret Service first in Czarist Regime and then in Cheka, in most European countries. He has not been executed, despite the official announcement, but will be allowed to resume his work in Cheka under another name on account of his valuable espionage abilities. —Reuter.

LETTERS OF GERTRUDE BELL.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Entitled "The Letters of Gertrude Bell" two volumes appear to-day (price 42 shillings) consisting of letters of Gertrude Bell to her father, other relatives and friends. The volumes, which have been widely reviewed, constitute in the words of one critique a very vivid account of the adventurous life and extraordinary vindication of the woman's capacity for winning respect of the Eastern race and taking an important part in the affairs of the Government.—Reuter's Special.

It is announced in London that the Australian Tariff Board has reported that rice-growing in Australia is a commercial proposition.—Reuter.

IRAQ-PERSIAN FRICTION?

PASSPORTS REFUSED TO TRAVELLERS

SURPRISE IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES

LONDON, Sept 15.

Baghdad.—Reports of 100,000 krans expenditure having been authorised by the Persian Government for the relief of Persians in Iraq to enable them to return to Persia and of refusal of passports to Persians intending to proceed to Iraq "until better understanding is established between the two countries" have caused considerable surprise in Baghdad, where relations between the two Governments are considered to be practically normal, although the Persian Government has consistently refused to recognise the new State of Iraq. Persian Consul in Baghdad interviewed yesterday said that he was not aware of any special cause of friction between Iraq and Persia. The Acting Premier of Iraq interviewed maintained that recently there has been great improvement in relations between the two Governments. Opinion is expressed, that in view of the reasonable spirit prevailing both at Teheran and Baghdad only friendly exchange of opinion is necessary to remove any cause of dissatisfaction. It is suggested that Persian Government should make its meaning clearer.—Reuter.

RIVER JUMNA RISING.

CITIZENS APPREHENSIONS

SIRAJGANJ, Sept. 15.

The River Jumna is still rising. The course of erosion has again taken a serious turn, and the river is rapidly approaching the town. The site lately occupied by the settlement press buildings is on the point of being washed away.—A. P.

"ATTRACTIVE" OFFER TO HOLDERS.

MATURING WAR LOANS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Over £200 million sterling are involved in the Treasury offer to the holders of the maturing 3 1/2 per cent war loan, five per

E. AFRICAN SITUATION,

DEPUTATION WAITS ON VICEROY.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

It is understood a deputation of about a dozen men including members of the Legislature headed by Sir Purshottamdas will wait on H. E. the Viceroy to-morrow to make representation in connection with the East African situation.—A. P.

cent war bonds and four per cent war bonds to exchange their holdings for 3 1/2 per cent conversion loan at £132-15-0, £140 and £134 respectively for every £100 sterling nominal value surrendered. City circles regard the offer as attractive since it confers 94 sh. per cent interest on virtually irredeemable government security. —Reuter's Special.

ENFORCED FRENCH TARIFFS

UNDISGUISED RESENTMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

New York.—The recently enforced French tariffs have aroused undisguised resentment, the White House officials describing the French announcement as "ultimatum" and pointing out that the Administration is within its rights in invoking the presidental powers to impose duties up to 50 per cent on goods from countries which like France, practice tariff discrimination against America.

In the meantime a semi-official message from Paris, while explaining that France enforces general tariff equivalent to four times the minimum rates against countries with which she had not concluded commercial treaties, says that she has decided, pending negotiations with the United States to grant the latter immediately favoured nation treatment which will confer unprecedented advantage of a rebate of 50 per cent on the new rates.—Reuter's Special.

RESERVE BANK BILL "WITHDRAWAL"

COMMENT OF "SATURDAY REVIEW."

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The "Saturday Review" commenting on the withdrawal of the Indian Reserve Bank Bill sugegsts that the Government of India, "instead of developing sulks about interference from the India Office should draw the inference that it never pays to sacrifice conviction and sound policy in order to placate the left wing of Indian nationalism."—Reuter.

MR. SPRATT REFUSED BAIL.

"A MENACE TO THE PUBLIC," SAYS MR. JACOB.

PROCEEDINGS IN CHAMBERS.

REMANDED TO JAIL CUSTODY.

As in the Bawla Murder Case when the accused were hauled before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in his chambers once again the Bombay C.I.D. persued the same policy of mystery and secracy in marching Mr. P. Spratt, of the British Labour Research Institute to the Chief Magistrate's sanctum sanctorum.

A few minutes before 11-30 a.m. Mr. J. R. Jacob, Deputy Commissioner of Police, arrived with his assistants, Inspector M. A. Desai, Sub-Inspector Kothare and Sergeant Littlewood of the C.I.D. at the Esplanade Police Court Lock up and took charge of Mr. Spratt who was arrested the previous evening. They marched him to the chamber of the Chief Presidency Magistrate followed by Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. J. B. Patel. Soon after the magistrate's arrival, Mr. Spratt was placed before him. He was in his khaki shorts and coat and listened to the proceedings with keen interest.

PRESS NOT ADMITTED.

The public and the press were not allowed in the chamber and they had to be satisfied waiting near the doors and hearing the argument which was inaudible. After the magistrate passed orders, some of the press representatives approached the Magistrate and asked whether they could publish the report of what they heard from outside source, since they were not allowed inside the chamber. The Magistrate said the proceedings were not in camera, but for the sake of convenience, he had allowed the same in his chamber. He told the pressmen that the hearing was to be treated as court proceedings.

He then asked Mr. J. B. Patel who was present in the chambers if he had any objection to give the report to the pressmen except certain matter which was not to be disclosed to which Mr. Patel replied: "I am certainly not going to give anything to the pressmen".

BAIL NOT ALLOWED.

The press representatives had therefore to glean from other sources the proceedings which transpired in the magisterial chambers. Mr. J. B. Patel with Mr. Ginwala appeared for Mr. Spratt and applied for bail. Mr. Jacob opposing the bail application said that Mr. Spratt was charged under section 124-A which was punishable with transportation for life. He, therefore, submitted that Mr. Spratt should be kept in jail or police cutody. Mr. Patel said that in all cases under section 124-A accused were not transported for life, besides in the present case he submitted he was prepared to give subtantial securities for his client, who was carrying on propaganda for the betterment of Labour fearlessly and was not therefore, likely to run away from justice Mr. Jacob opposing the application said the accused was a menace to the public and should not be enlarged on bail.

Mr. Patel offered to give an undertaking that during the pendancy of the case the accused would desist from writing or saying anything that might be regarded as seditious.

Mr. Jacob said that he might get dangerous ideas broadcast through somebody else. He also produced a document said to be in the writing of the accused. The Magistrate showed it to counsel and drew attention to certain portions thereof.

The bail application was ultimately rejected.

Meanwhile, Mr. K. F. Nariman joined the defence and made another application namely, that Mr. Spratt be remanded to jail custody instead of to police custody. As the offence for which he was charged was non-cognisable, it was argued, he should not be in police custody.

After further argument, His Worship ordered that the accused be remanded into jail custody till September 27, that he should be permitted to interview his lawyers, and that if the police investigation were concluded before that date, the hearing should be proceeded with.

Among the books seized in this connection are also:—(1) China by a Chinaman, (2) Massos in India published in Paris and 3) some Labour Magazines.

SECTION 124A.

Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, under which Mr. Spratt was arrested, runs as follows:—

"Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection, towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Explanation 1.—The expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

Explanation 2.—Comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, do not constitute an offence under this section.

Explanation 3.—Comments expressing disapprobation of the administrative or other action of the Government without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt, or disaffection, do not constitute an offence under this section.

NEILL STATUE SATYAGRAHA.

COMMITTEE RESOLVES TO CARRY ON.

MADRAS, September 16.

The Neill Statue Satyagraha was discussed at a meeting of the District Congress Committee, held last evening. The Committee after some discussion resolved to carry on the agitation for the removal of the Statue by the Government in the Press and platform and by means of leaflets. It requested the Corporation Councillors and members of the Legislative Council to use every means in their power to have the Statue removed and it also requested the Provincial Congress Committee and the ensuing session of the Congress to take up the question. The suggestion was made to postpone the question till after the Congress, but was not adopted.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA LEADER SENTENCED

MADRAS, September 16.

Swaminatha Mudali, leader of the Neill Statue Satyagrahis, was sentenced to-day, to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour for one year and in default to suffer one year's simple imprisonment.—Free Press.

WOMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

Rabai Bi, a young Muslim woman, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore. She was charged with murdering a Muslim girl who, decked in all her finery, was sent out alone to pay social calls on the last Ramzan day.

Jewellery worth Rs. 4,000 were found to have been removed from the dead body which was recovered from waste land.

The Assessors found her unanimously guilty and the Judge remarked that the law made no distinction between men and women. He sentenced her to death.—Free Press.

DELHI MUSLIMS PERTURBED

RUMOUR OF HINDUS CARRYING PIG'S IDOL.

DELHI, September 16.

Rumours have been set afloat that some Hindus of the locality intend to carry the idol of Bara Bhavan (Pig) in a procession through some of the principal streets of the city. Apprehending breach of peace, Muslim citizens, it is understood, are thinking of waiting in a deputation on the Deputy Commissioner to prevent recurrence of communal trouble.—Free Press.

SIKHS CONVERTED TO ISLAM

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

The "Hindu Herald" of Lahore dated 15th September contains a report to the effect that about 200 Sikhs belonging to a village near Baghbanpura have been forcibly converted to Islam. Enquiries were made in this connection by a Hindu Extra Assistant Commissioner and a Senior Superintendent of Police before the note appeared in the "Hindu Herald" and they elicited an information that about 126 bazigars of Mahmud Bhatti including women and children had willingly embraced Islam and that no pressure had been brought to bear upon them. About 16 members of the same community residing in the adjoining village of Lakhodair and who claim to be Sikhs were offended at this and are therefore leaving the locality of their own accord. There has been no interference at all with these people.—A. I.

FULHAM BEAT NOTTINGHAM FOREST

LONDON, Sept. 16.

London.—In the Second Division of the League, Fulham beat Nottingham Forest by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

CORPORATION AND GUJARAT

DONATION OF 1 LAKH URGED

PRESIDENT RULES MOTION OUT OF ORDER.

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Friday the President ruled out of order the proposition of Dr. A. G. Merchant to donate Rs. one lac for the Gujarat Floods Relief Funds.

The House threw off the proposition to spend Rs. 22 lacs on the extension of municipal buildings.

LICENSE TO SWEETMEAT SHOPS.

Mr. H. F. Maniar, moved:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the condition No. 5 of the License to sweetmeat shops and he is requested to enforce strictly the said condition on the retail as well as wholesale sweetmeat shopkeepers as these shops are swarming with flies."

The condition No. 5 ran as follows:

All sweetmeats exposed for sale or stored on the premises and all sugar and other substances used in their preparation shall be kept in fly-proof bottles or vessels or protected against contamination by flies in some equally effectual manner.

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded the proposition and it was carried.

EXTENSION OF MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

Sir V. A. Dabholker then moved that the report of the Building Regulations, Public Works and Public Safety Committee regarding plans and estimates for the extension of the Municipal offices at Cruickshank Road be approved and adopted.

Dr. J. N. Choksey moved an amendment to record the report. He said their present financial position would not justify the large expenditure involved in the extensions.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia said the scheme was very ambitious but doubted if there would be an adequate return for the expenditure. He, therefore, moved another amendment to refer the report to the Standing Committee for a report whether the estimates could not be reduced by 50 per cent.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot said, it would be a grave mistake to shelve the question on the ground of financial stringency. They suffered a great deal at present in view of their growing work in regard to their Committee Rooms and their Offices.

MR. CHOKSEY'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The Municipal Commissioner said the extension was not to be made all at once but by gradual stages as they saved money. He hoped to save Rs. 3 lacs next year and the price of building materials being low now, he urged the House to take advantage of the situation and get on with the extensions.

The question was put to the vote and Dr. Choksey's amendment was carried as a substative proposition.

RELIEF TO GUJARAT SUFFERERS.

Dr. A. G. Merchant then moved his proposition to devote a sum of Rs. one lac towards the Gujarat Floods Relief Fund, but the President ruled it out of order as under the Municipal Act they could not spend Municipal funds outside Bombay limits.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

EXCITEMENT AT KHARAGPUR

WORKMEN PELTED WITH STONES.

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 16.

Considerable excitement prevailed to-day as in obedience to the resolutions passed yesterday, the workmen abstained from accepting payment of their wages for August.

It is reported that a European apprentice from the Railway workshop compound threw some stones at some of the workmen. Mr. Naidu, Secretary of the Labour Union has reported to this effect to the police.

The officials of the Union are patrolling the town to maintain peace.

INCITING WORKMEN TO VIOLENCE.

The Secretary of the Kharagpur Labour Union, in a message, says that some efforts were made by designing men to incite workmen to violence by spreading falsy rumours that Mr. Mukundlal Sircar and Mr. Naidu had been arrested. The rumour was countered by the Union by holding a mass meeting immediately and pacifying the tension.

The wagon shop is being guarded by police.—Free Press.

NEW DIWAN OF BIJAWUR STATE.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 16.

It is understood that Kazi Aminuddin Ahmed, Superintendent of Post Offices, Lucknow, has been appointed Diwan of Bijawar State in Bundelkhand, in the place of the late Khan Bahadur Kaliluddin Ahmed.—Free Press.

BETWEEN SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS

BRAHMINS & NON-BRAHMINS OPPOSE MAHATMA.

PLEA FOR ABOLISHING VARNASHRAMA DHARMA.

MADRAS, September 16.

Mr. Gandhi's views regarding Varnashrama Dharma are benig criticised from two sides by conservative pandits who show Shastras are against him and by non-Brahmin reformers who hold Mr. Gandhi by his propaganda is only perpetrating iniquities of the caste system. Some pandits of Kumbakonam held a meeting yesterday and passed resolutions protesting against Mr. Gandhi's assertions that untouchability and child marriage were not sanctioned by the Scriptures. Pandit quoted references to 36 smritis, the Upanishads Mann, Apasthamba, Parashara, Barath, etc., and showed how baseless was Mr. Gandhi's fling at Pandits, who, he said, quoted only isolated authorities in support of their view.

Under the auspices of the Madras Non-Brahmin Youth League, a meeting took place yesterday with Sir Kuruma Venkata Reddy in the chair. Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker opposed Varnashrama Dharma being imposed on Tamil Nadu to

COIMBATORE AND AFTER.

200 NON-BRAHMINS JOIN CONGRESS

SALEM, Sept. 16.

About 200 non-Brahmin members of the Municipal Council, the Legislative Council and the District Bard have joined the Congress in pursuance of the Coimbatore decisions and in response to Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu's appeal.—A. P.

which it was alien. He said it would only perpetuate the Brahmin monopoly to superiority. He also condemned legislation to make penal writing or speech against religion or religious leaders.

"This public meeting records with all respect to Mahatma Gandhi its emphatic protest against the sentiments he gave expression to recently on Varnashrama Dharma as, in the opinion of this meeting, it is Varnashrama Dharma that stands in the way of all progress," ran the resolution ultimately adopted by the meeting.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI IN TANJORE.

TO CONFER WITH JUSTICITES.

TANJORE, September 16.

Mr. Gandhi and party arrived here today. The leading members of the Justice Party will discuss with him in the course of the day matters of current interest. Later in the day he will receive addresses from various public bodies and citizens of Tanjore before leaving for Trichinopoly to-night.

Mr. Gandhi's health though no worse, continues to give anxiety to those organising the tour and in order to give him ample rest and prevent another breakdown it has been arranged to have as far as possible only one public meeting a day.—A. P.

TANJORE'S SPLENDID RESPONSE

GANDHIJI ON EQUALITY.

TANJORE, Sept. 16

The spirited appeal of Mr. Gandhi to the citizens of Tanjore this evening to subscribe to "Daridranarayan" had a ready response. Things of low value, when auctioned at the meeting fetched record prices indicating that the principle of the Khadi Purse had been understood by the people. A fresh lime fruit, a rose garland and khadi garlands which were presents to Mr. Gandhi were among the things auctioned. The lime furnit alone brought Rs. 10 and the garlands Rs. 20.

Speaking about equality, he said: "I believe in the rock-bottom of Advaita and I believe implicitly that all men are born equal. I have fought for this doctrine in South Africa inch by inch, and it is because of that inherent belief, I am glad to call myself a scavanger, spinner and labourer. He who claims superiority atonce forfeits his claim to be called a man."—Free Press.

SITUATION IN SHOLAPUR.

POONA, September 16.

The latest information from Sholapur states that the big shops mainly grainshops, which were not opened yesterday, are now gradually opening. Public confidence about the restoration of peace and order is gradually increasing. There has been no more trouble at all in the way of stone throwing, etc., but as a precautionary measure, it is believed, special police are being kept for several days—A. P.

MAHASABHA'S HOLD ON HINDUS

OMISSIONS FROM COMMITTEE

MR. CHAGLA ON UNITY CONFERENCE.

BOMBAY, September 16.

In a statement to the Associated Press Mr. M. C. Chagla, Secretary, All-India Muslim League, who has just returned to Bombay, says:

"I have just returned from Simla after attending the Conference called by the Executive Council of the All-India Muslim League. The attendance was extremely good and practically every province and presidency was represented. As the proceedings were private, I am not in a position to disclose what exactly transpired, but I may say this, that both the discussion and the atmosphere were much more hopeful than I had expected when I left Bombay.

"One point which I have been emphasising for some time past, was once more vividly brought home to me and that is that the onus with regard to joint action between Hindus and Mussalmans and the question of further political advance lies heavily on my Hindu friends. The Musalmans have done a big thing at Delhi. Even now if the Hindus are ready to make a proper and cordial response, I am confident that the Muslim opinion can be won over in favour of the Delhi proposals. There is a great deal of resentment among the Mussalmans—and I think it is not wholly unnatural—about the frigidity and the aloofness with which the Delhi proposals were received.

IMPORTANT OMISSIONS.

"With a view to find out whether such an expectation about the Hindu response can be realised, I have carefully studied the personnel as far as the Hindu members are concerned—of the Unity Committee and I confess that such a study would make the most stout-hearted man feel nervous about the result. The names of my friend Mr. Goswami and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—undoubted Nationalists—are conspicuous by their absence and out of 25 Hindu members, about 20 are of the Mahasabha persuasion. This perhaps truly reflects the feeling in the country and convinces one—however reluctant one may be to believe it—that the bulk of Hindu opinion in this country is solidly behind the Mahasabha. "But I feel certain of this, that if this Committee constituted as it is, succeeds in bringing about a solution, it will be more or less a permanent and lasting solution of the problem. Because, unlike the decision of the A.I.C.C., the decision of this Committee will stand a much greater chance of being accepted and followed upon by all the parties concerned."—A. P.

CAWNPORE UNITY BOARD.

MEMBERS TAKE PLEDGE TO WORK FOR HARMONY.

CAWNPORE, September 15.

The Cawnpore Unity Board met last night in camera. After two hours discussion, a pledge was signed by all members of the Board, to honestly work for the achievement of their object. A manifesto, expressing sorrow at recent unfortunate communal disturbances and appealing to citizens to prevent such outbreaks in future, which is to be published, was signed. A Committee was formed to induce local newspapers not to publish inflammatory news and articles. It was also resolved that members of the Unity Board, when they attended any public meeting, should try their best to stop inflammatory speeches, and that they should strive to prevent persons from uttering inflammatory words on public thoroughfares. The next meeting of the Board is called for the 20th instant. The meeting was presided over by Rai Anand Swarup Bahadur, Vice-President, Dr. Morari Lal being laid up with fever.—A. P.

MORE RAIN AT HUBLI

HOUSES COLLAPSE.

HUBLI, Sept. 16.

This morning also, there was two inches of rain at Hubli. Consequent on to-day's and Wednesday's heavy rain, there has been a serious damage to property to the extent of about Rs. 18, 000. The Swadeshi Mills, Nadirshaw, Gujerat, Karnatak, and Bharat Mills have been seriously affected. About 35 houses have fully collapsed and about 40 houses have partially collapsed. Loss of animals is estimated at 48. Four persons standing on the bridge leading to the Belgaumwal Factory have suffered injuries by the collapse of the bridge. The authorities of the district, it is understood, are preparing estimates to relieve the distress.

Dharwar, Mundargi, Gadag, Navalgund, and Bijapur have also had good showers of rain.—Free Press.

SINGAPORE BUREAU

LINK BETWEEN LEAGUE & THE EAST

INDIAN DELEGATE'S PLEA FOR PERMANENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Geneva.—Canada, Cuba and Finland have been elected to Non-Permanent seats on the League Council. Canada received 26 votes, Finland 35 and Cuba 43. These three States will hold seats for three years. Greece ran Canada close obtaining 23 votes. Portugal received 16 votes and a few were cast in favour of other countries namely Uruguay, 3, Denmark 2, Spain, Switzerland and Haiti one each.

Sir Ramaswami Aiyar presenting the Second Committee's report on Health Organisation to the League Assembly, dwelt on the importance of Singapore Bureau as the chief visible link between the League and the East and emphasised the need for an assurance that it would be permanent. He added that interchange of health officers with India next winter which was now being arranged would furnish a conspicuous example of international co-operation.—Reuter.

ABOLITION OF HOUSES OF ILL FAME.

GERMAN DELEGATE'S MOVE

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Geneva.—The German Delegate pressed for agreement between all Governments whether members of the League or otherwise in favour of abolition of houses of illfame, during discussion in the Fifth Committee on White Slave Traffic. Doctor Brookes (South Africa) wholeheartedly concurred with the suggestion, although he said that South Africa would not be affected as such houses were unknown there. He favoured "complete suppression of commercialised vice" which, he said, was an anachronism and ought to be abolished like slavery. He expressed regret that question of women's wages was outside the scope of the present enquiry, because these were often not sufficient to enable women to keep honest.—Reuter.

INDIA AND DISARMAMENT

LORD LYTTON'S EGREGIOUS ASSUMPTION.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Geneva.—Speaking in the third Committee at the close of the three days' discussion on disarmament, Lord Lytton pointed out that India was less intimately concerned with disarmament than most of the countries represented on account of her geographical position and the existence on her frontiers of uncivilised tribes with whom warfare was instinctive and habitual. In the maintenance of her frontiers no conceivable alternative to the armaments at present existed and securities offered by the League had no value for India.—Reuter.

END OF Y. M. C. A. CONTROVERSY.

EUROPEAN ASSN. NOT TO HOLD ANY MEETING.

CALCUTTA, September 16.

The Council of the European Association at a meeting on September 9, passed a resolution that, after studying the report of Mr. Justice Pearson and Mr. B. L. Mitter on the evidence in support of certain alleged political activities of the Y.M.C.A., it did not consider that there was sufficient reason for calling a metting of the European Association to modify or rescind the resolution passed at the Annual Meeting held on February 18. The Council was of opinion that the report and the correspondence leading thereto and the proceedings of the enquiry committee, on reference to members of the Association, would ensure the adoption of a resolution of similar import to that adopted previously expressing disapproval of the Y.M.C.A. taking any part directly or indirectly in politics in India. The Council welcomed the statements of responsible authorities of the Y.M.C.A. as to the lines on which it was intended that their work should be conducted, but believed that more careful superintendence of its activities recommended by the Enquiry Committee, and the elimination of those considered objectionable by the European Association were essential if the Y.M.C.A. was to deserve the measure of British support which its declared aims invited and with which the Council was in full sympathy.—A. P.

BIHAR FLOODS.

DEMAN DORTAGFIAV LOAN

CUTTACK, Sept. 15.

The Hon. Mr. J. D. Sifton, Executive Councillor Bihar and Orissa is on a visit to Chandbali, to see the flood affected areas. It is understood that the Divisional Commissioner, who has personally visited the areas, is moving the Government for the grant of eight lakhs of rupees for distribution as Tagavi loan for house building.—A. P.

BIKANER FREEDOM OF RELIGION ACT

RESTRICTIONS ON CONVERSIONS.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST UNDUE INFLUENCE.

The following are the principal clauses of the Bikaner Freedom of Religion Bill, which received the assent of the Maharaja on 29th August 1927:—

Whereas it is expedient that the religious freedom and toleration hitherto enjoyed by the subjects of the Bikaner State should be properly safeguarded from undue outside intereference, and whereas in order to secure such freedom it is also expedient that certain rights to property of persons who are lawfully converted should be protected; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

This Act may be called the Bikaner Freedom of Religion Act, 1927; it shall extend to the whole of the Bikaner State; it shall come into force with effect from 1st September, 1927.

Every person, other than a minor, desiring to become a convert to another religion shall, before doing so, be bound to present himself in person and sign a written statement on oath (hereinafter called 'affidavit') before the Registrar.

Before receiving an affidavit from any person, the Registrar shall satisfy himself that such person in offering to file the affidavit is acting of his own free will and accord, and may, for that purpose, examine him and any other persons he may deem fit to summon, or direct the Police Officer in charge of the nearest Thana to investigate into the circumstances disclosed by the affidavit and submit a report to him.

When as a result of such inquiries the Registrar has reasons to believe that such person had offered to file the affidavit in consequence of fraud, intimidation, coercion or undue influence, the Registrar shall not receive the affidavit and take measures for having the matter investigated and the person or persons guilty of such fraud, intimidation, coercion or undue influence.

MINORS.

A minor or a person of unsound mind shall not be deemed to be competent to file an affidavit.

When one of the parents of a minor becomes a convert to another religion, such a minor shall be left in the custody of the parent who remains unconverted. If the only surviving parent who has become a convert happens to be the mother of a minor, and neither the father's kinsmen nor the mother's kinsmen are forthcoming to take such a minor into their custody, he shall not be entrusted to his converted mother, if in the interests of morality and public policy it is considered desirable to wean him from her, in which case, the minor may be kept in a recognised orphanage or other charitable asylum till he attains majority.

Every person converted to another religion shall, within three months from the date of conversion, furnish information of the same to the Registrar by a written application. On receipt of such application, the Registrar shall register the same in his Register of conversions on payment of such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as may be ordered from time to time by His Highness' Government.

WHOLESALE CONVERSION.

Wholesale conversions undertaken as an organised endeavour on the part of an organised body or by any individual in the State shall be void.

No conversion shall be deemed valid unless the formalities prescribed in this Act have been observed.

When any conversion is held not to be valid or is void the person said to be converted shall not be deemed to have renounced his former religion.

Notwithstanding any law or usage to the contrary now in force within the territories of the Bikaner State, no right to property or a right of inheritance which is vested in any person shall be forfeited, impaired or in any way affected, by reason of his renouncing or having been excluded from the communion of any religion, or his having adopted another religion under this Act, or his being deprived of caste.

PENALTIES.

Whoever adopts another religion without filing an affidavit, or adopts it before the expiry of 15 days from the filing of the affidavit, or fails to furnish information of his conversion within three months from the date thereof, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Whoever converts, attempts to convert, or abets the conversion of a minor, or converts, attempts to convert, or abets the conversion of any person by the use of fraud, intimidation, coercion or undue influence, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Whoever effects or attempts to effect wholesale conversion shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five five years or with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

REFORMS IN BACK GROUND

PROSPECTS OF STATUTORY COMMISSION

MISS MAYO'S PART IN INDIAS SUBJECTION

Mr. B. S. Kamat, a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the P. and O. mail steamer "Delta".

Interviewed by a Press representative, Mr. Kamat said that the Agricultural Commission in London had only carried on in formal discussions which were at present kept strictly confidential. He could not make any observations on the nature of the report that the Commission would ultimately present before the public. The most important, and none the less interesting institution visited by the Commission, was the well-known Agricultural Research Institute. Besides, the Commission also visited two agricultural exhibitions, one at Bath and the other at New Port.

PROSPECTS OF REFORMS COMMISSION.

Questioned as to the prospects of the appointment of the Statutory Commission on Reforms, Mr. Kamat said:—

"So far as I know," Mr. Kamat replied, there has been no talk in London of the Statutory Commission being sent out this cold weather. Apparently this question has fallen into the background for the moment. Neither have I heard anything which can be taken as a reliable anticipation whether any Indian would find a place on the personnel of the Commission when it is appointed. The general impression this time I gathered in political circles was of one is over-anxious about the Indian situation of the Statutory Commission.

"During my present visit I noticed, however, a feeling among English critics that, whatever their opinion about the working of the reforms in the several provincial councils, such as Bengal, may be, there seems to be unanimity on one point, namely, that the duties of the President of Legislative Assembly could be discharged by an Indian as scrupulously as by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

MISS MAYO'S BOOK.

"The difficulties of the Hindu-Muslim friction seemed to be on every one's lips. So also Miss Mayo's book was the topic of conversation in all social circles. Our social evils have now been prominently added, by implication and inference from this book, to the category of objections against our political advance. At the present moment Miss Mayo's version, so grossly exaggerated and distorted, hold the field at least amongst those of the British public who have no personal knowledge of Indian customs and who derive their impression from the morbid writings of tourists like Miss Mayo.

In conclusion, Mr. Kamat said: "Nobody denies the evils of some of our social customs which have been reacting on our national development. But Miss Mayo has led the world to believe as if India is not helping herself or is utterly incapable of transcending the effects of what is bad in her social customs. This impression must be removed as early as possible. While we are remedying our social evils, it is necessary to remove the misunderstanding created by Miss Mayo's book against India in the United States and Great Britain."

INDIAN WOMEN EXPLOITED.

MRS. COUSINS ON MISS MAYO'S BOOK

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

In a communication to the press, Mrs. Margarett E. Cousins, Secretary of the Womans' Association in India referring to Miss Katherine Mayo's book "Mother India" says: "Although the authoress has made wrongs done to women in India a subject of the major portion of her indictment, yet Miss Mayo does not quote an interview with any representative Indian woman like Mrs. Naidu or others. If she had she would have been "put wise". Indian women feel they are being exploited for the delay of Self-Government to their nation.

Mrs. Cousins repdiates the charge that Indian women look for motherhood within nine months after reaching puberty and says the majority of the millions of people do not allow motherhood until after sixteen If it were therwise India would have perished centuries ago. She concludes, "While we repudiate her book as whole we must turn every ounce of our zeal towards the rooting out of those social evils which are undoubtedly in our midst."—A. P.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have, appointed Mr. M. Ramchandra Rao brother of Sir M. Visvesvarayya and a leader of the local bar as a temporary fourth Judge from October 14th.

JUDGMENT IN NANPARA CASE

RAJA SAADAT ALI KHAN'S CLAIMS UPHELD.

PLAINTIFF'S ADOPTION HELD INVALID.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 16.

Judgment in the Nanpura case was delivered to-day in the Chief Court of Oudh, Lucknow by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gokar Nath Misra. The case was begun on November 1st 1926 and except for a few days in December the trial went on from day to day till it was concluded on 6th May, 1927. The estate which was under dispute is situate in the district of Bahraich, and is valued at about three crores of rupees.

His Lordship delivered a long and exhaustive judgment covering 416 types foolscap pages dismissing the plaintiffs suit with costs and declaring the present Rajah's possession lawful and valid. The Judge held that the adoption of the plaintiff was invalid and that of the defendant Rajah good and effective. Mr. Hasan Imam of the Patna bar argued for the plaintiff and Mr. M. A. Jinnah assisted by two barristers of the local bar for the defendant Rajah Saadat Ali Khan.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16.

Clan Chatton, Holman, Liverpool.
City of Salisbury, Phillips, New York.
Delta, Ward, Aden.
Intaba, Munday, Jeddah.
Zayani, Meryless, Jeddah.
Celebes Maru, Takya, Kobe
Winamac, Roby, Batoum
Karoa, Bannehr, Durban.
Aleppo, Lagott, Hull.
Baroda, Mackean, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17.

Intaba, Munday, Karachi.
Winamac, Roby, Marmagoa.
Clan Chatton, Holman, Alleppy.
Razmak, Browning, Aden

LOADING.

Sept. 16.

Steamer Karoa for Durban.
Steamer Vasna for Busreh.
Steamer Delta for China and Japan.
Steamer City of Salisbury for New York.
Steamer Castalia for Liverpol.
Steamer Andijk for Hamburg.

S S Clan Chatton:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Chatton arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S City of Salisbury:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Salisbury arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Winamac:—The S O Co's steamer Winamac arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Aleppo:—The J F Co's steamer Aleppo arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cago and passengers.

S S Intba:—The A Nimazee's steamer Intaba will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Winamac:—The S O Co's steamer Winamac will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with same bottom cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Clan Chatton:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Chatton will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Alleppy, with same bottom cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Razmak will sail to-dey from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for Aden with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

SECOND EDITION

JUST PUBLISHED

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH

Professor of Economics, University of Bombay

New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

Price Rs. 10.

Published by

C. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co

KITAB MAHAL

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM

ANTI-INDIAN'S CHANGED OPINION.

EFFECT OF MR. SASTRI'S WORK

(THROUGH THE IMPERIAL INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION.)

COLENSO (Natal), September 16.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri was received at a luncheon by the Mayor Mr. Goodwin of Newcastle. At a public meeting Mr. Sastri explained the Indo-Union Agreement. The anti-Indian, ex-Minister, Sir Thomas Watt was present. Proposing a vote of thanks, the later spoke in a different tune from his previous utterances, and advocated a fair trial of the Agreement.

Responding to the toast of the Government of India at the Indian banquet, Mr. Sastri defended the Government of India which stoutly supported the Indians in South Africa always.

Senator Graves said that they were on the right path towards the solution of the Indian problem.

MUZZLING THE PRESS

(Continued from page 9.)

not think a measure of this kind would allay feelings in the country. He referred to a pamphlet published by a Khoja where he had criticised the teachings of the head of the community, namely, His Highness the Aga Khan. Were such writings to be considered objectionable under this Bill? Sober men like Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. N. C. Chunder, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar (members of the Select Committee), most of whom were Press representatives were against the Bill. If a Muslim journalist were on the Select Committee he would also have agreed with them. There was a strong opinion against the Bill in a certain section of the Press. He would therefore urge the circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion. They would lose nothing by deferring enactment till 1928.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Who would carry the dead bodies?

Concluding, the speaker said that the head of the Ahmedia community thought that the Bill had emerged in a wrong form.

Mr. K. Ahmed: You are incorrect. He supports the Bill.

Mr. Belvi: You had better consult the Secretary of His Holiness who is in this building.

The President: Members are not allowed to make a reference to visitors in public galleries.

FROM A SWARAJIST'S MOUTH.

Mr. Farook supported the Home Member's motion and opposed Mr. Belvi's amendment. He agreed that the Bill was a repressive measure, but there were occasions when they had to strengthen the hands of Government so as to enable the people to live in an atmosphere of peace.

(Mr. Joshi: Hear, hear. It is from the mouth of a Swarajist.)

Mr. Farooki: Swarajists have co-operated with Government and will now co-operate with Government. (Prolonged applause from opposite benches.) Continuing Mr. Farooki said: No doubt there was a talk of obstruction, but ever since I came here I have found we have been helping Government in several ways. There is no reason why in a measure like this which is calculated to bring about peace between two communities we should not strengthen the hands of Government. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Belvi had said that if there were a Muslim on the Select Committee he would have joined those who had signed the minute of dissent. Being a Muslim and a pressman he declared he would not have done so. He emphasised that Muslim Press in the country was in favour of enacting this law. Although he had never done so in the past he congratulated Government for bringing forward a measure in such a short time.

Mr. Mohammad Yakub regretted that they had to stop the freedom of the pen and speech if after one century of British rule in India they had to pass such a legislation. He could neither congratulate the people nor Government. He, however, hoped that when the state of affairs in the country permitted and the level of civilisation was raised this measure as also other such measures would be removed from the Statute Book. He did not claim that the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee was free from defects, but the necessity for such a measure having been established he would support the motion of the Home Member.

UNFORTUNATE OUTCOME OF A JUDGE.

Mr. B. Das asked how an alien Government could legislate on the subject of religious writings. He quoted the "Statesman" and the "Englishman" to show that the proposed bill was not welcomed by the Anglo-Indian Press. If there were any flaws in the existing law, these could be removed.

Mr. Ghaznavi said that the Bill was the outcome of an unfortunate decision of a learned judge. Fortunately, for the Punjab Sir Malcolm Hailey was the Governor and he at once assured the community that the Government of India would be approached for a legislation of this kind. The "Risala Vartman" judgment had practically overruled the judgment in the "Rangila Rasul" case (A Nationalist: Not at all). The Bill had been examined by leading lawyers on the Select Committee and he was personally satisfied that it met the requirements of the moment. He would support the provision for the Bill and hoped that it would be passed unanimously to show that Hindu-Muslim differences come to an end.

Sir Abul Qayum in supporting the motion referred to the Select Committee's proceedings where every avenue of protecting religion had been explored and eventually the operative clause was amended as now found in the Bill. Arya Samajists were carrying on their Suddhi movement accompanied by propaganda in which they criticised other religions. But Islam taught Mahomedans not to give tit for tat and that was why Muslims wanted protection to their own religion.

"GOVT. PLEASING MUSLIMS."

Mr. Amarnath Dutt opposed the Bill which was the result of the Government's policy of pleasing Mahomedans who asked for it. He criticised the conduct of those Mahomedans who went to the length of demanding the resignation of the judge of the High Court who gave expression to his view as he found it in the law before him. (Mr. Neogy: Shame). He urged the House not to succumb to unscrupulous forces round the Bill.

Mr. Sherwani was strongly opposed to the Bill because even as it stood, it was more capable of mischief than protection and it would encourage rather than discourage fanaticism. He was also surprised to see that the demand for this legislation came from Mahomedans only. He told his co-religionists that their Prophet was a historical personage and had a living history behind him and did not require protection at the hands of this Legislature. It was wrong on the part of Mahomedans to ask for the resignation of Justice Dalip Singh. He (the speaker) could not congratulate himself on having to co-operate with Government to protect his own religion but although he was vehemently opposed to the Bill yet speaking as a representative of his constituency he had a mandate to obey. He would not oppose the motion (Cries of Oh). He did not want the Bill to be delayed.—A. P.

Raja Ghaznafarali Khan said it was wrong to say that since the "Rangila Rasul" judgment had been overruled by the "Risala Vartman" judgment there was no necessity for this Bill. In Section 153, Cr. P. C., the prosecution had to prove that the writing had really created enmity between communities. This was very difficult to prove though the religious feelings of a community might have been severely hurt. He was in favour of freedom of the Press, but if that freedom was abused it was his duty to co-operate with Government to restrict the Press from taking undue advantage of its freedom. Every criminal law could be misapplied by Government if they so wished. It did not therefore follow that all laws must be removed from the Statute Book.

"NO REPRESSIVE LAW."

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar supported the observations of Mr. Sherwani and as a practical man he could not ignore that the present communal situation demanded a legislation especially when the existing law was not enough to deal with it and had been proved to be objective and somewhat ambiguous. The law did recognise blasphemy as an offence and under this Bill there would be no offence unless there had been deliberate intention to insult religion or the religious feelings of a community. He yielded to none in his love of the Press and the "liberty of the Press" but the Press also had a duty to perform. This was no repressive legislation. It did not strengthen the hands of the bureaucracy. It was a legislation for the protection of both Hinduism and Mahomedanism from scurrilous and malicious attacks. Far from being a source of encouragement to intolerance and bigotry, this Bill would educate the people into tolerance and at the same time protect whatever liberty the Press now enjoyed.

The motion of Mr. Belvi for circulation of the Bill was lost and the motion for consideration was adopted—A. P.

A large number of amendments were moved by non-officials, none of which was carried.

Mr. Prakash moved an amendment explaining the operative clause, that it should not amount to an offence within the meaning of the section for criticism if the criticism offered by anybody on any religion or the religious beliefs of a particular class was "bona fide" with a view to remove false notions based on superstitions or pernicious customs which were foreign to true religion or with a view to prevent forcible conversions or reconversions from one religion or faith or belief to another.

Mr. Crerar did not reply to this but when the motion was put the result was challenged and the motion was defeated by 57 votes to 40.

PROSCRIPTION OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Mr. M. K. Acharya next raised the question of proscribing all books, pamphlets or other publications containing words or visible representations calculated to insult the religious feelings of any class of His Majesty's subjects, if published outside India, and seizing and destroying them by an order of the magistrate within whose jurisdiction the publication took place, if published within India.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar objected to this amendment as being beyond the scope of the Bill itself, as it added a new offience which was not contemplated in the Bill. The President, however, gave Mr. Acharya a chance who said this amendment was necessary to prevent such scurrilous writings as Miss Mayo's book from entering India.

Mr. Crerar explained that this offence was already in the Bill. The amendment was lost.

The President suggested that as no amendment had been carried, the members might like to withdraw the remaining amendments which numbered over ten. As some members were anxious to move their amendments he adjourned the House till Monday.—A. P.

MR. CRERAR'S MOTION

DIVISION LIST.

The following is the division list in the Assembly on Mr. Crerar's motion for circulation of Mr. Sarda's bill about marriageable age.

The fifty six members who voted against it were Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Jogiah, Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Nayudu, Mr. Acharya, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Sarvotham Rao, Mr. Farooki, Haji Abdulla Haji Kasim, Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. N. C. Chunder, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Moore, Col. Crawford, Mr. Mukhtar Singh, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Munshi Iswar Saran, Kumar Ranganjaya Singh, Mr. Shervani, Mr. Ismail Khan, Maulvi Muhammad, Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, Mr. Kidwai, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Lala Lajpatrai, Dewan Chamanlal, Mian Abdul Haye, Mian Mahomed Shah Nawaz, Raja Ghanzanfar Ali, Khan Makhdum, Rajan Bakhsh Shah, Sardar Kartar Singh, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mahomed Nawaz Khan, Mr. Narayan Prasad Singh, Pandit Nilukantha Das, Mr. B. Das, Mr. R. P. Sinha, Mr. Siddhesvar Sinha, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Ram Narayan Singh, Maulvi Badiuzzaman, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. Siddiq, Mr. Srischandra Dutta, Mr. Chalmers, Lala Rang Beharilal, Rai Har Bilas Sarda, Mr. Rathnaswamy, Mr. Rajan, Col. Gidney and Mr. Joshi.

The following fifty-one voted for the motion:—Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar, Mr. Sesha Ayangar, Mr. Alexander, Mr. K. V. Rangaswami, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Belvi, Mr. Dakhan, Mr. Sykes, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Bhuto, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Dr. Suhrawardy, Mr. Ghuznavi, Mr. Lahiri Chaudhri, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Mr. Crerar, Sir George Rainy, Mr. A. R. Dalal, Mr. Wright, Mr. Young, Sir Denys Bray, Mr. Sams, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Dunnett, Mr. Bajpai, Mr. Coatman, Mr. V. K. A. Ayyangar, Mr. Courtney, Mr. G. Ayyangar, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Haigh, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Nasiruddin Ahmad, Mr. Keane, Mr. Irving, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Crofton, Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Aney, Sir Bomanji Dalal, Mr. S. C. Mukerjee, Mr. Yamin Khan, Sardar Jowahir Singh, Nawab Ashrafuddin Ahmad and Sir Abdul Qaiyum.—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 17TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Lahaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that you are a wonderful personality, gifted with quite a heapful of admirable qualities but also having your basketful of bad ones. You believe in leading a happy-go-lucky life with thought only for the day, leaving to-morrow to the kind care of the devil. Cheerfulness and amiableness are the two main planks in your social platform, and if you get a good company, that is men of your temperament you will leave aside all work for pleasant pastime. As a corollary, it naturally follows that you have a greater liking for the ideal company of the other sex, members of which knowing your weakness, may derive undue advantages from you; though you fondly believe that you are wiser than many men and most women. You possess a sweet tongue which will win you many friends, and can, therefore, be a very successful salesman and businessman, or even a marriage broker, should you condescend to take to this profession. If so, by your mellifluous oratory you will be able to unite even impossible persons into wedlock and gain in money as well as familiarity which you covet so much. At times you will draw a long bow which will overshoot the mark, but you have the knack of retrieving your lost position by "samjaving" the person. You will gain considerable wealth which will soon go and come back. Life's span being too narrow you believe in being gay while life's sunshine is still there. If you take into your big head you can druge like a donkey, and kick like him too at times. You are apt to hang on the coat-tails or saris' tails (rather saris' trails) of big men and women respectively, and though you will be much benefited by their sweet smiles and favours you will find some hard nuts to crack, but your nut-cracker of sweet tongue will often help you to be out of such a predicament.

TWO EUROPEANS ARRESTED.

CHARGES OF THEFT OF MOTOR CARS.

IDENTIFICATION PROCEEDINGS.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 15.

Herold Mosely and J. R. Roberts alleged to be deserters who are said to be wanted in Bombay on charges of theft of two Morris Cowley two seater cars, were arrested and produced to-day before Mr. N. H. Gordon, City Magistrate, Cawnpore. It is alleged that the said persons left Poona in one of the above cars, repainted dark blue, and were masquerading as officers of the Royal Air Force at Agra. They stayed at the Empress Hotel as civil aviation pilots until September 11 and left without paying the bill amounting to Rs. 70. They garaged the car with their luggage at a small shop and went to the hotel with no luggage. An identification proceeding was held and the Manager and Proprietor of the Empress Hotel, Agra correctly identified Harold Mosley. The Proprietor identified Roberts only. The Magistrate ordered that Roberts and hosley be sent to Agra. A case under Section 420 as registered against them.—A. P.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

TUSSLE OVER PROVISION OF NURSE AND PEON.

Sometimes one can run across interesting items on a Schools Committee's agenda. The meeting of the Schools Committee held on Friday in the Corporation buildings, was not particularly interesting from the point of view of the general reader although it was entertaining by virtue of Mr. Boman Behram's frequent and heated interruptions.

There was a tussle over the question of providing a nurse and a peon to assist Dr. Miss Jinnah who had been appointed sometime ago to work under the supervision of Dr. Khambatta, Dental Surgeon. "When she was appointed," said Mr. Boman Behram, there was no talk of giving her a nurse, a peon, etc. This is a new matter and I move that the matter be referred to a sub-committee who would report on it in a fortnight.

There was a slight debate on the third item of the agenda which ran: "A Corporation Resolution forwarding for remarks a letter from the Hon. Secretary, Mutual Helping Society suggesting that the Corporation might make some arrangements to educate juvenile beggars. One member wished to regard beggars as deliquents inasmuch as begging was an offence and pleaded for special educational provision for them, while another maintained that no special provision was needed seeing that free primary education could be obtained. The question was referred to sub-committee.

There was a lively debate on the 4th item regarding the right of occupying a bangalow about which it was not clear whether the whole bungalow or only the first floor of it had been hired for the accommodation of two schools. Rs. 250 for the 1st floor is absurd!" declared Mr. Bahman Behram and he was vociferous with other remarks regarding the premises which he confessed he had never seen. His motion that the Secretary should approach the landlord to obtain the original terms of the agreement or to give notice to vacate, was lost and Prof. Rao's amendment that no notice be given was carried.

Various items were recorded, some small items being sanctioned straightway and others being rushed through. An interesting point was whether on a certain occasion auspicious to the memory of the founder of a Samaj for helping backward classes, lathi play should be allowed and encouraged in the premises of a Municipal school. Mr. Bahman Behram opposed it on the principle that it was against constitutional practice to throw open the premises for other than the specified purposes. Opinion was divided as to whether it would lead to communal controversy or not and the matter was dropped.

The Committee adjourned till next Friday.

GUJARAT FLOOD RELIEF.

DRAMA BY NATAK KALA SAMAJ.

A Gujarati drama called Akho will be performed by the Gujarat Natak Kala Samaj to-day (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. in the St. Xaviers College Hall. The proceeds will be utilised for the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS BOXING TOURNAMENT.

IN AID OF GUJRAT RELIEF FUND.

The Finals of the Bombay Boy Scouts' Local Association's Inter-Troop Boxing Tournament will be fought In Aid of Gujrat Relief Fund (to-day) Saturday, at Sir Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut, Esplanade Maidan, Dhobi Talao, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

ALLEGED CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY

BENGALI YOUTHS CHARGED

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL AT WORK

CALCUTTA, September 15.

The Special Tribunal constituted by the Bengal Government, commenced the trial to-day at Alipore, of two Bengali youths named Gour Chandra Das and Satish Chandra Dhang, on charges of criminal conspiracy and unlawful possession of arms, ammunition and explosives in connection with the discovery of a number of empty bombshells, a revolver and several cartridges in a house at Sukea, Howrah, towards the end of last month.

The Public Prosecutor, in opening the case for the Crown, narrated the circumstances leading to the discovery of the articles and the arrest of adult members of the Das family. He said that according to experts, the bombshells were evidently designed for malicious and destructive purposes, and the revolver was in working order. It appeared from the confession of Das, he said, that Dhang recruited Das for the purpose of helping him in the anarchical movement, of which Dhang was a member. This conspiracy between the two, he continued, was hatched at the beginning of this year. The bombshells found in the present instance were exactly similar to those obtained in connection with the Sukea Street, Maniektolla and Dakshineswar Bomb Cases. Two doze mbottos were searched, and two other youths arrested the police had, however, drawn up charge sheets against the present accused and discharged the others.

ACCUSED PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

After the examination of the Superintendent of Police, Howrah, the Chief Inspector of Explosives, and the Deputy Magistrate who recorded the confessions of the prisoners, charges under Section 120, I.P.C., Section F of the Arms Act and under the Explosive Substances Act were framed against both men. Dhang pleaded not guilty to all of them, but Das admitted possession of the articles which formed the subject matter of the charge, adding, however, that he was not guilty of criminal conspiracy. He informed the Tribunal that he had received the articles from Satish. They included certain seditious literature and typewritten instructions for the preparation of explosives.

The trial will be resumed to-morrow.—A. P.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK

SAILING TO AMERICA INCOGNITO

COLOMBO, Sept. 16.

According to "The China Mail," which reached Colombo yesterday, General Chiang Kai Shek, the famous Chinese military expert, is travelling incognito on board the French steamer "Chenonceaux," which passed through Colombo early Wednesday morning.

The paper states the General smuggled himself on board as a third-class passenger under an assumed name and his destination is the United States of America.

Chiang was over two years the Generalissimo of the Cantonese Nationalist forces in China till his resignation recently. It was announced at the time that the General intended to retire from public life.

Inquiry made at the local office of the Messageries Maritimes elicited the information that there were nineteen third-class passengers on board the steamer "Chenonceaux" and most of them were classified as students. Beyond this the Company was not able to give any further information.—Free Press.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSIONS IN POONA

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONALY AGENDA

The following is the Supplementary provisional agenda for the Third Session of the Bombay Legislative Council, to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Thursday, the 29th instant at 2 p.m.

(1) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill.—Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C.

(2) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill.—Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C.

(3) A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill.—Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C.

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. LALJI NARANJI.

"This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to direct that all purchases for the requitements of every department under the Government of Bombay shall be made by open tender being called in India in rupees for delivery in India."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to increase the number of elected Indian Trustees of the Board of the Port Trust of Bombay from seven to twelve."

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. G. I. PATEL.

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee consisting of the following gentlemen to scrutinise, examine and investigate the details of all estimates, orders, purchases, payments, output of machine work and all other works and establishments of the Sukkur Barrage scheme and to submit a report within three months along with their recommendations in regard to the future operations, modifications or curtailments of programme from the financial, economical and other points of view:—

1. Sir Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., D.S., M.I.C.E.
2. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., M. L.A.
3. Lalji Naranji, Esq., M. L.C.
4. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalljee, Esq., M.L C.
5. The Honourable Sir Cowasji Jehangir (General Member)."

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee consisting of the following gentlemen to examine the expenditure incurred in the different departments including the services, Provincial and Subordinate, and to make recommendations for abolishing such of the posts as they deem fit and for curtailing the scale of pay, allowances and other kinds of emoluments wherever necessary:—

1. Sir Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., D. Sc., M. I. C. E.
2. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., M.L.A.,
3. H. B. Shivdasani, Esq., M.A., M.L. C.
4. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalljee, Esqa, M. L. C.
5. Rao Sahib Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L. C.
6. B.G. Pahalajani, Esq., B.A., LL.B., M. L. C.
7. J. A. Shillidy, Esq., I.C.S., (as Secretary)."

"This Council recommends to Government that the manner in which replies are sometimes given to questions put to Government by honourable members of the House should be made more satisfactory."

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. J. C. SWAMINARAYAN.

"This Council recommends to Government to remit the unexpired portion of the sentences passed on the persons convicted in the Ahmedabad and Viramgam riots of 1919 and to release them forthwith."

"This Council recommends to Government to recommend to the Government of India to amend Rule 5 of Part II of Schedule V of the Bombay Electoral Rules so as to declare the hiring, employment, borrowing or use of private conveyances for the purposes of election as a corrupt practice."

"This Council recommends to Government not to maintain a separate department like the Information Bureau and to dissolve the said department at an early date."

"This Council recommends to Government to request the Government of India to expedite the revision of the Meston Settlement concerning the income-tax revenue of the Presidency so that a fair proportion of the said revenue should be allotted by the Government of India to this Presidency."

"This Council recommends to Government that a Committee with a non-official may be appointed at an early date to inquire into the problem of unemployment in the Presidency and in Bombay in particular and to suggest ways and means for solving the said problem."

"This Council recommends to Government that in order to enable the labouring population to exercise the right of franchise, the day of general elections be declared a public holiday for labourers working in all the factories regulated by the Factory Act."

"This Council recommends to Government that they should not charge any interest on tagavi loans granted to the afflicted cultivators of Gujarat whose crops were destroyed by heavy rainfall and flood."

RESOLUTION BY MR. R. G. PRADHAN.

"This Council recommends to Government to establish the convention, as recommended in the Montagu-Chelmsford report, that on the subjects transferred to the control of Ministers the official members of the Legislative Council should abstain from voting and leave the decision of a question relating to any such subject that may come up before the Council to the non-official members of the Council."

RESOLUTION BY MR. HOOSENALLY M. RAHIMTOOLA.

"This Council recommends to the Government to take measures to check the increase of gambling on the race courses by abolishing the totalisator, by inserting stringent terms in the license to the Turf Club reducing the number of racing days and the number of races on each day, by exercising greater control over the Turf Club, by curtailing the facilities given to the race-goers and by such other steps as may be deemed necessary."

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8 Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all."

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.

U S COTTON BELT

TEXAS.

Mr. J. Ben Critz, Vice-President, Dallas Cotton Exchange, writes the following interesting notes about Texas in a special number called "American Cotton," issued by the "Manchester Guardian Commercial":—

Texas has 262,398 square miles of land area, or well over 100,000,000 acres, on which is grown at least twenty-two major agricultural commodities. Cotton, of course, occupies the largest acreage, and the State ginned last year approximately 51 per cent of the entire American crop. This year Texas has 40 per cent of the total acreage in cotton in this country. Even after considering the above figures (and although Texas is one of the largest producing States at present) Texas is still in its infancy as a producer, for, as stated above, it has well over 100,000,000 acres of land, of which only 29,368,716 acres were in cultivation last year.

It is hard to realise the vastness of the State and its wonderful possibilities. As an example of this vastness, the cotton crop in the Rio Grande Valley, or extreme south Texas, is begining to be picked and marketed by the time the farmers are finishing their planting in the north-west, or what is known as the "Plains" section—and this brings to mind the remarkable fact that when one section needs rain another section needs dry weather, and nature seems to adjust her weather accordingly. It is 862 miles from El Paso on the extreme west to Texarkana on the extreme east, and nearly that far from Brownsville on the south to Gainesville on the northern border; so there is plenty of room to raise cotton along with many other things.

Last year Texas raised 5,456,000 bales of the 17,687,607 bales raised in the United States, and as the need for more cotton develops in the future I feel sure Texas can and will increase her production, to take care of her portion of this increase need. A great variety of staple is produced: some sections raise better staple of 1 1-16 to 1 1/4 inch variety, while in others the short staple prevails, such as 7/8 to 1 inch. And it is a well-known fact that Texas cotton is the most popular among the spinners of the world because of its hard fibre; this is demonstrated by the large amount of Texas cotton consumed by mills in southern States, who have cotton raised right at their door.

Farmers of Texas are rapidly learning to grow cotton more economically and that it pays to diversify. They are endeavouring to raise the quality of their products and are rapidly realising that their business is no different from any other business, and that they must raise the best as cheaply as possible, in order to get satisfactory results. This year's cotton crop has been put in on the cheapest basis, certainly since 1921, and consequently the farmer will have greater money equity in his crop than in many years past. As an example, the 820 member banks of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District showed on June 30 that they owed about half of what they did on June 30 last year, which plainly shows that the farmer is endeavouring to produce this crop on a cheap basis.

The crop in Texas is handled as economically as it can be done anywhere, and it is remarkable the ease and rapidity with which the crop is gathered, purchased, and shipped out of the State. This is because of the excellent facilities maintained by the cotton merchants, railroads, ports, and steamship lines in the State. The future of cotton in Texas seems very bright, with her rapidly improving methods of farming, her wonderful soil, her great cotton exchanges, her fine railroads and port facilities, and her possibilities for the manufacturer.

MISSISSIPPI.

Arkansas and Mississippi this year have been the joint victims of a major catastrophe of nature. In the middle of April the swollen waters of the Mississippi River overflowed its banks. The menace of the Mississippi was further accentuated by the fact that the tributaries feeding the larger river were also in a state of flood, and instead of the tributaries being able to pour their waters into the larger stream, the waters of the Mississippi backed-up into the waters of its tributaries at the point of junction.

It is impossible for persons living in a country not subject to floods to realise the devastation that a flood such as this could work. In the State of Arkansas in Conway, Jefferson, and Faulkner countries, north of Little Rock, not one house in fifty along the banks of the Arkansas River, which later flows into the Mississippi, was left standing. In Mississippi, Greenville, in normal times a city of fifteen thousand population and the centre of the long-staple cotton of the Mississippi delta, was still two-thirds under water at the beginning of July, and a train had not arrived in the city for three months.

While in Arkansas the cultivated lands overflowed are estimated to have been larger in area than those in Mississippi, the damage done to prospective crops will be larger in Mississippi, because the recession of the waters from the higher reaches of the Mississippi River and its tributaries in Arkansas occurred earlier and that State did not suffer from subsequent reinundations. In Mississippi cotton and other crops were planted after the first flood, only to have a secondary flood reinundate the crops planted. Some parts of the State were even flooded for the third time. Messrs. Fenner and Beane, at the beginning of June, estimated the damage done to agricultural property in the two States as follows:—

	Arkansas.	Mississippi.
Cultivated lands, acres	6,889,000	6,700,000
Cultivated lands overflowed, acres	1,838,000	735,000
Per cent expected to be replanted	70 to 75	70 to 75
Cotton land planted.	3,478,000	3,809,000
Cotton area overflowed	1,112,000	550,000
Cotton produced in State, bales	1,511,000	1,854,000
Cotton produced in flooded area, bales.	565,600	347,000

The final loss in agricultural crops will not be known for some time, nor the economic damage to the flooded area in loss of property and earning power. But, considering the magnitude of the flood and the long time the water took to recede, the estimated damage to crops, although serious enough, will not be as large as could be expected. It is estimated that Arkansas has succeeded in replanting all but 10 per cent of her flooded district. The reinundation in Mississippi will have made planting impossible in a greater area of that State, but according to the best authorities the cotton area in Mississippi that will not be under cultivation is estimated to be not over 12 per cent. This includes, of course, any reduction that might have occurred during this year in non-flooded areas as well.

(To be continued.)

RACE AND RELIGION

(Continued from Page 8).

ed Iceland and Normandy where they changed from growling, prowling sea-wolves to gay and polished cavaliers. The gallant knights who fought on the battlefield of Hastings had long abandoned dull Norse for dainty French. Before the Norman Conquest, English was a pure Saxon tongue. The German language extends far into Austria and Switzerland.

(5) FAITH AND REASON

The Nordics did not enter their northern inheritance until they subjugated the Celts who likewise claim Aryan parentage. The majority of Celts are devout Catholics, obedient to the precepts of holy Church. The larger number of Nordics, on the other hand, are either Protestants or free-thinkers regardless of the Christian mysteries. Faith is characteristic of the light-hearted, quick-tempered Celt; reason of the ponderous and prudent Nordic. The religious and the rational mind, however, supplement rather than contradict each other. The one without the other is one-sided and incomplete. Faith and reason are like two wings equipoising the soul's upward flight. But faith is the greater gift of the two. Faith shines, is gay and tender; reason glitters, but is heavy and cold. The faithful cheerfully submit to lawful authority, and even rejoice when they are humbled, whereas the proud intellect glories in private judgment, and is a law to itself. The Nordics, at all times, inclined to the rationalists and sceptics. As early as the 4th century, the Goths doubted in the divinity of Christ, and it was because of that wide-spread heresy that the Church formulated the Nicene Creed.

(To be continued.)

INDIA'S COMMERCIAL INTERESTS NEGLECTED.

(Continued from page 8.)

owners of the party immediately affected, to decide.

Our main point at present is that for want of Trade Commissioners India has suffered much and that she should suffer no more. Indian Trade Associations should stir up betimes and once again demand the appointments at least in such foreign countries whose active and keen competition vitally affects her commercial and industrial vigour and vitality. Such functionaries must be India's own, wholly devoted to her interests only and solely and directly answerable to the Government of India and her legislature. Assuredly members of the legislatures will hark to the call for immediate action in response.

(Concluded).

*Previous article appeared on 1st inst.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

No rain during week in Sind. In the flooded areas of Hyderabad and Thar Parkar the situation is improving and resowing is proceeding. Kharif crops are generally in good condition.

There was slight rain during week in Gujarat. More rain is needed in parts of Surat for the rice crop. Sowing, resowing and transplantation are in progress.

In the Konkan rainfall was generally sufficient, but more is needed in parts, especially in Kanara.

In the Deccan and Karnatak, rainfall was partial and scanty and more is required in parts of every district. Crops are withering in places suffering from deficiency of rain, and in the Karnatak sowing of cotton has been retarded.

Supply of water was sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Larkana, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Surat, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock were generally adequate. Grasshoppers caused damage in parts of Panch Mahals, Nasik, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Southern Maratha Country States and rats in parts of Karachi. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating.

ALLAHABAD WOMEN'S COLLEGE

TO BE LOCATED IN PT. MOTILALS HOUSE

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

The Allahabad University propose to acquire the Anand Bhawan, the house of Pandit Motilal Nehru, for the Women's College of the University. The matter has been referred to a sub-committee consisting of the vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer and Dr. Weir, the Dean of the Faculty of Law.—Free Press.

ADDRESS TO THAKORE SAHIB OF LIMBDI

VANKANER, Sept. 15.

In the presence of a large gathering prominent among whom were H. H. The Maharaja Thakor Sahib of Morvi and the Thakor Saheb of Malia, H. H. The Thakor Sahib of Limbdi was presented an address in a beautiful silver casket by the Sthanakvasi Jains of Morvi for the keen interest evinced by the Thakor Saheb in the activities of their co-religionists at Limbdi. Free Press.

SOCIETY OF N. S. DA PIEDADE, MAZAGAON.

The Society of N. S. da Piedade, Mazagon, celebrates the Feast of its August Patroness on Sunday (the 18th instant), at 9 a.m. in the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla, by a Solemn High Mass, Exposition, Sermon by Rev. Fr. F. Manual D'Sa, and Procession and Benediction. After the religious service the Annual General Meeting of the members, subscribers and well-wishers will be held in the Antonio D'Souza's School Hall to receive the report and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st July 1927. The Society's poor will be entertained to a dinner by Mr. D. A. D'Souza. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR **RELIABLE JEWELLERY**
Go to **NAROTAMDAS BHAU**, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay.
All goods GUARANTEED 'Phone No. 20565,
prompt attention to U.P. Orders. 2

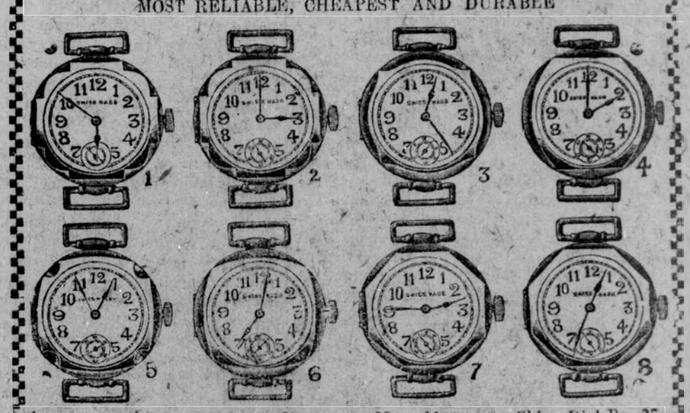
CRESCENT BALM

Agents: A. H. NASER & Co
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SENTA FOUR

New Office Model
Price Rs. 195/- Net.
SOLE AGENTS:—
S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
3, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN! GET ON!! BUY SOON!!
MOST RELIABLE, CHEAPEST AND DURABLE



18ct. Gold lever, 15 Jewels, 2 adjustments, Moveable Loops, Shiny Dial Rs. 25
9ct. do. do. do. do. do. „ 18
WITH FINE SILK STRAP AND BOX
L. BHAGAT & CO., ABDUL REHMAN STREET BOMBAY 3

KATOL POWDER
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Bugs, flees, ants, etc.
Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

KATOL STICKS
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Mosquitos, flies, etc.
Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

FOR SALE
TARPAULINS
AND
CANVAS
of all kinds and size,
Such as Chair Canvas, Green Canvas, Brown Canvas, and Oil Cloths of all kinds.
Wholesale as well as retailed orders, local as well mofussil will be promptly executed at moderate price.
Just try and be satisfied.
M. GORDHANDAS & CO,
220, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.

WONDERFUL BOX
The box answers the following and similar questions in all languages, speaking with deceased souls, trace of stolen articles, lost persons, hidden treasures, articles in the pockets of others, news from far, fate of the sick, can foretell the result of every work, etc.
Price Rs. 2-8-0; Postage as. 6.
B. B. BENGALI & SONS
Chhakkala Street, Farrukhabad.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

Train on Quaker Oats and Win

TO excel in sports, it is essential to conserve those vital energies which are so severely taxed during the contest.

A highly effective method of building up body energy, brawn and muscle is a daily diet of Quaker Oats.

This delicious food readily supplies elements so necessary for proper development of young and old alike.

Send for free copy of our Health Booklet giving valuable information on the care and feeding of infants, also cooking recipes.

Address
Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Limited
Calcutta Bombay Madras Delhi Lahore Karachi Rangoon

Quaker Oats

673 *No human hands have touched Quaker Oats*

PRIMAPHONES
ELECTRIC MODELS.

Walnut or Mahogany polished cabinets equipped with the World Renowned PATENT MOTOPHONE ELECTRIC MOTOR, the most reliable and perfect Electric Motor, specially manufactured for Gramophones under Letters PATENT with eight British and other PATENTS, working on Direct Drive System on all Currents and Voltages from 50 to 250 Currents either A. C. or D. C. without the help of resistance and most economical in consumption, taking Current equal to 16 C. P lamp.

Model No. 225 Price Rs. 250/- Delivered free to any Railway Station in India.

Sole Distributors :—
Bombay Phono & General Agency,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address :—PRIMAPHON

STEVEN'S LIFTS

Over 1000 fixed in London, Manchester and Glasgow, &c., &c.

Estimate will be submitted on application.

SOLE AGENTS TO :—
A. & P. Steven Ltd.,
GLASGOW.

GARLICK & Co.
Engineers and IronFounders,
Jacob's Circle : BOMBAY.

An Appeal to Charitably Disposed Gentlemen for Help to
Hindu Anath Ashram, Nadiad.

(An ideal home for homeless Hindoos).

It admits, maintains, educates and teaches useful home industries to all sorts of orphans and invalids in need of help without any distinction.

Clothings, beddings, shoes, umbrellas, books and industrial tools and articles are required for about 150 inmates at present in the Ashram.

Annual report and other particulars gladly supplied on writing to the undersigned.

Vallavbhai Hathibhai Desai,
Honorary Secretary,
Hindu Anath Ashram, NADIAD.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros.
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.

Branch at :—
COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Sartorial Experts that have cut a name for themselves.
Garments made from stocks or from Customers' own material at prices that none can compete.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER.

PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, E, Beadon Street, Room No. 11, Calcutta. V. P. allowed.

A BITTER ENEMY of FEVER

MIRACULOUS FEVER MIXTURE

(Registered No. 171.)

Utterly eradicates all kinds of fever in six hours and restores energy.
Price per bottle annas **12**
3 bottles Rs. **2/-**
One dozen bottles Rs. **7/-**
POSTAGE EXTRA.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Ask for our free Catalogue of medicines
UNJHA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY,
1, Richey Road, AHMEDABAD.

HOUSING THE "DEPRESSED" CLASSES

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S SCHEME

Messrs. A. V. Thakkar and K. J. Chitalia of the Servants of India Society who are in the flood-stricken areas in Baroda, have launched forth a scheme for housing the "depressed" classes. In a communication to the press they say:—

We have devoted our serious attention to the great necessity of assisting the poor depressed class people, Bhangis, Dheds etc., living in the city of Baroda and most of whom have suffered heavily during the abnormal flood in the end of July last, in the matter of rebuilding their houses. We have not the exact figures of the number of these houses that have suffered, but almost the whole depressed class population have suffered.

The form of assistance that is proposed to be given consists mostly of supply of corrugated iron sheets for roofing. Wooden posts and purlins to support the roof were not carried away by the floods except in rare cases, and are being re-erected by the people themselves.

The Baroda Municipality are building chawls or lines after the Bombay pattern, for the use of their Bhangis only. These will provide, as we are informed, for 130 families only. Each unit will consist of one room only, 9ft. by 11 ft. with a passage in the front of 5 ft. only and costs about Rs. 150 per roof. But it seems the Bhangis are not willing to exchange their own commodious houses, built on their own land, for these small rooms in lines and for which a small rent will be charged.

The Baroda City Relief Committee had not commenced giving assistane to these depressed class people on the 1st instant, on the day following which we commenced to issue corrugated iron sheets, getting the assurance from the Dewan Saheb of Baroda that half the cost of the scheme will be borne by either the State or any of the public funds at his disposal, if we are prepared to pay the other half.

The cost may be estimated on the basis that each house owner will have to be given for covering about half his roof area, about 12 or 14 sheets. The cost per house will be about Rs. 36. Taking 600 houses as the basis of our calculation, the total cost will be Rs. 21,600 rupees or say, with contingencies, Rs. 22,000. Making due allowance for the Municipality's Scheme, the actual cost might be put at the round figures Rs. 20,000. Half of this will be paid by the State or Dewan's fund, and the other half by public funds from Bombay. We suggest that the Women's Council Fund be requested to contribute Rs. 5,000 and the Servants of India Society Fund be asked to pay another Rs. 5,000, thus meeting the full half cost of the scheme.

SIR MANMOHANDAS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read with much pleasure the letter of Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey which appeared in your valuable paper of the 5th instant. So far as the Indian Insurance Companies' Delegation (representing seven of the Bombay Insurance Companies transacting all classes of insurance except life) is concerned, the Committee have already taken the opportunity of congratulating the Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji. The following letter addressed to Sir Manmohandas Ramji by our Delegation on the 12th August will speak for itself.

"We were much pleased to read in the local papers that in reply to the address of congratulation presented to you on the high distinction of Knighthood that has recently been conferred upon you, you took the opportunity of espousing the cause of Indian Insurance Companies and appealing to your audience to support these institutions. Such sentiments, coming as they do from a distinguished business man and citizen of Bombay, himself connected with the oldest Indian Insurance Company of this city, will, we have no doubt, have the desired effect.

"Although it is now a little late, we cannot let pass this opportunity without congratulating you on the very high honour that has recently been conferred upon you by His Majesty the King Emperor for distinguished services rendered both to the country at large and to the cause of Indian trade and commerce in particular and it is our earnest hope that you will be spared for many years to come to enjoy still higher honours and to be of lasting service not only to the Indian Insurance Companies but to the country as a whole."

The Hon. Sir Manmohandas has been good enough to asknoweldge this letter. So much for the Indian Insurance Delegation.

I am in entire agreement with your correspondent in all he says about the great part the Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji has played in the business life of this city in general and of insurance business in particular. My own feeling is that in honouring Sir Manmohandas all the Indian Insurance Companies of this city, such as, the Oriental, the empire of India, the Bombay Life and several other Companies must join together and no more fitting opportunity can be afforded to all the Indian Insurance Companies of this City to meet together than this most auspicious occasion to honour the doyen of Indian Insurance Companies. I therefore, trust, that all the Indian Insurance Companies of this city will favourably consider this suggestion. For my own part I shall be only too glad to render any service that may be required of me in furtherance of this object.

If the Companies interested in the suggestion will be good enough to communicate their views to me, I shall arrange for a preliminary meeting to discuss the matter. Although several of our Insurance Companies have been in existence for half a century, there was no occasion at all for all of them to meet together. I trust that this opportunity will be aken advanage of by all the Indian Insurance Companies.—Yours etc.

K. S. RAMACHANDRA IYER.
Post Box No. 502,
Bombay Sept. 7.

FLOOD RELIEF.

BY SHREE RAM KRISHNA MISSION

Mr. C. S. Trivedi, Hon. Secretary of Relief Fund, Cambay writes:—

The surplus rain water of Gujarat is discharged in the Gulf of Cambay, and this year, as there was an unprecendental abnormal rain all over, most of the villages of the Cambay State, situated on the water ways were emandated. Swami Sambuddhanandaji of the Ramkrishna Mission, started as early as the 8th ultimo, arrived at Nadiad, inquired of Darbar Sahib Gopaldasbhai, Mr. Fulchandbhai and others as to the places, that stood most in need of relief. He was told that no relief was still then sent to the Cambay State villages. Swamiji, thereupon came to Tarapur, opened a centre there. Subsequently he opened a centre at Sayama, Indernaj and even at Golana. Golana centre is meant for distributing of relief among villages situated on the Sabarmati bank, as these villages have suffered most and are not yet visited by any of the relief parties because of the difficulty of communication.

At present Ramkrishna Mission has four centres and it is distributing relief over an approximate area of 300 square miles. The Swamijis of the Mission visit every village almost from house to house. They have been distributisg doles, clothing, medicine, seeds and conducting cheap grain shops and guiding and encouraging the villagers to tide over the present difficulty.

HUTTING PROBLEM.

The Mission has seen the necessity of building huts for the extremely helpless people. This is an arduous and costly task. Swami Sambuddhanandaji interviewed the Administrator, while Mr. Namjoshi was touring in the affected area. He too had observed the necessity of hut building. The Administrator was kind enough o promise a sum of Rs 700 paying Rs. 500 there and then for building huts in Tarapur. Hut building is now a pressing necessity and Swamiji requires at lest Rs. 20,000 for this purpose. It appears that if this amount is not forthcoming, Swamiji will be under the painful necessity of leaving the place as soon as the work at hand is over.

IMPORTANCE OF MISSIONARY GUIDANCE.

Swami Sambuddhanandji has conducted relief operations on several other such occasions. As he visits almost every village personally, he has got at the rare advantage of getting accurate, reliable and first hasd information about the needs of the villagers. The value of such a distributing agency is very great. By his even, impartial, and discriminate distribution Swamiji has won the hearts of the people, who look upon him as an able advocate of their cause, always patient and sympathetic and a missionary of indefatiguble industry, who is ever ready and willing to undergo any amount of personal trouble and inconvenience to help a human being in distress. Such a scifless personality by his very presence would give an impetus and supply the necessry driving force which is so sadly wanting in our villages.

WHAT PROMINENT PEOPLE SAY.

This fact is fully borne out by the reports of the leading public men who visited Cambay. Mr. G. K. Deodhar speaks of the Ramkrishna Mission work as splendid. The Administrator, Combay State, and the Bombay Merchants' Committee and the local relief fund have signified their approval and appreciation by giving Rs. 700, 1,000 and 500 respectively to Swamiji. Mr. B. F. Bharucha who had lately been here very much appreciated the work of the Ramkrishna Mission. It would really be a pity if the Cambay State villages were to lose the rare advantage of the expert, intelligent and painstaking services of Swami Sambuddhanandji and his fellow monastic brothers at a juncture when they are almost indispensable. That such a thing would happen for a small sum of Rs. 20,000 at a time when almost all the funds are overflowing with money is rather regrettable.

APPEAL.

I, therefore, appeal to the authorities of the Central Fund, Servants of India Society, Congress Committees, to the various associations, and to other fellow workers in the field of flood relief in general, and to the patriotic citizens of Cambay in Bombay in particular, to find Rs. 20,000 which is so urgently required for relieving the distressed people in the villages of the Cambay State. This amount is urgently required for supplying sweet home to those who are homeless and who either by old age, infirmity, illiteracy, or such other social disability are not in a position to help themselves. Their inability and their helplessness gives them an additional claim on the charity of all right thinking men, and I fervently appeal to them to respond to this appeal by liberal subscription, which may please be sent to either of the following addresses:—

(1) Ramkrishna Mission, c/o V. K. Namjoshi, Esqr., Administrator, or to C. S. Trivedi, First Class Magistrate, Cambay.

(2) F. J. Ginwalla, Esqr., M.L.C., Old French Building, or to President, Ramkrishna Mission, Khar Road, Bombay.

Not only Extra Size but Extra Quality also

ISHVERDAS & CO.,
ONE and ONLY ONE Distributors. P. O. Box 733, Bombay 1.
150 Years Reputation in each Packet.

FIRE INSURANCE

MILLOWNERS & MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

Do you know that 30 of the leading countries of the world have, during the last 20 years, taken effective steps to establish their own Insurance Companies for conserving the insurance premiums in their own countries? Governments have helped Insurance Companies by passing favourable legislations in favour of Companies even at a disadvantage to foreign companies. The patriotism of the business community of these countries has enabled Insurance Companies to become a real power, and a large financial institution.

It is in your hands to make the Indian Insurance Companies as powerful financially in this country as Insurance Companies have become in other countries. We appeal to you for patronage to your own institutions and we hope that you will stand by these Indian Insurance Companies.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
THE VULCAN INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSCE. CO., LTD.,
THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GEN. INSCE. CO., LTD.,
THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Insure with Indian Insurance Companies and Ensure India's Prosperity.

A Novelty in the Sweetmeat Market

We are glad to announce that we have prepared all sorts of fashionable Sweetmeats for the Coming Holidays of Parsis, Hindoos, etc.

A trial order will satisfy you.

Only just phone up and we shall deliver articles at your house.

DAYARAM DAMODAR,
CHIRA BAZAR and GRANT ROAD
Tel. No. 24777.

THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE Bladder Disorders

NATURE furnishes a number of symptoms to warn you when your bladder needs attention. The passage of water may be accompanied by scalding pain. You may notice streaks of blood, or particles resembling sand or gravel. Aged people experience difficulty in retaining their water, while with young children bed wetting is a common symptom of bladder inflammation. Take De Witt's Pills as soon as you notice any of these symptoms and you will have no cause for worry or De Witt's Pills cleanse and strengthen the urinary organs and quickly restore health and strength.

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

PILLS

See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine

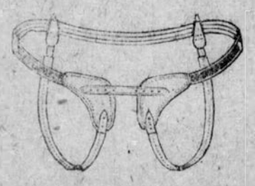
Guaranteed Free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs or Narcotics

Made and Packed by Patent Machinery Never Touched By Hand

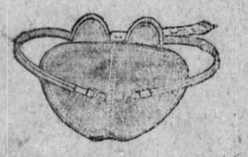
CORRECTION OF BODILY DEFORMITIES.

In every case of deformity amongst children and adults such as Rupture, Hernia, Abdominal Troubles, Umbilical Rupture, Floating Kidney, Flat Foot, Short Leg, Appendicitis etc. etc., our QUALIFIED specialist will carefully examine them before recommending an apparatus. Attached to our Deformity Institution we have X-Ray Department where we examine, if necessary, patients under X-Ray for accurate and scientific diagnosis.

POWELL'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS should be used in all the cases where the Abdominal muscles need support. It also invariably gives good results being lightest and most hygienic. We are special manufacturers of these belts.

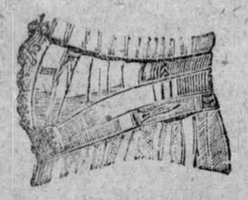


POWELL'S TRUSSES are very easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction and yet their prices are most reasonable. Our process of making trusses depends as fully on hand skill and experienced judgement as on our unsurpassed Factory facilities which enable us to meet your requirements in the most satisfactory manner.

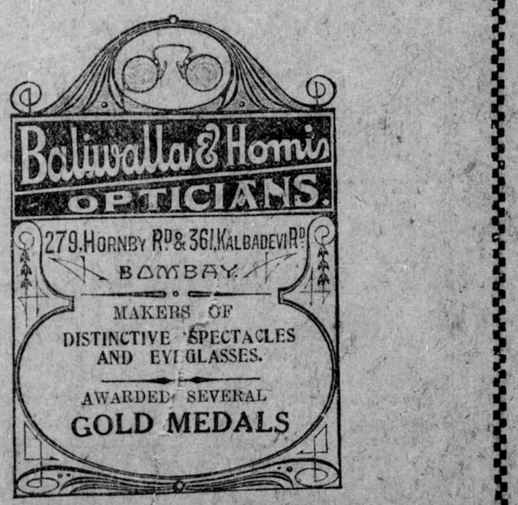


EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."



N. POWELL & CO., Bombay 4.



PARSI RELIGIOUS TRUSTS

MOVE FOR BETTER MANAGEMENT.

DRAFT BILL BY PARSI FEDERAL COUNCIL.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Parsi Federal Council in their meeting held on 24th June last the draft of a Bill for making provision for the better management of public, charitable or religious trusts for Parsis has been prepared and issued under the signatures Messrs. Dubash, Banaji, Guzdar and Homavazir, Jt. Hony. Secretary, Secretaries of the Federation, and it has been sent to the press for publication inviting editorial comments and suggestions before the Bill is put on the legislative anvil. The text of the draft is as under:—

An Act to make provision for the better management of public, charitable or religious trusts for Parsees and for ensuring the keeping and publication of proper accounts in respect thereof.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the better management of public charitable or religious trusts for Parsees and for ensuring the keeping and publication of proper accounts in respect of the same. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

(i) This Act may be called the Parsi Charities Act, 192. (ii) It extends to the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,—

(a) "Court" means the Court of the District Judge or within the limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of a High Court, such Court, Subordinate to the High Court, as the Local Government may by notification in the Local Official Gazette, designate in this behalf;

(b) "Trust" means a public charitable or religious trust for Parsis and includes any trust in pursuance of which a charitable or religious benefit is to be conferred on the beneficiaries (being Parsis) under a trust but excludes any trust in pursuance of which a benefit is to be conferred only on specified individuals or a family settlement is to be effected.

(c) "Trustee" means any person appointed either verbally or under any deed or instrument by which a trust for public charitable or religious purposes for Parsis has been created or by a Court of competent jurisdiction to be trustee of such trust and includes any person appointed by a trust to perform the duties of the trustee and save as otherwise provided in this Act, any person who is for the time being administering any such trust*

(d) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

Provided that where any such benefit is intended to accrue to others (being Parsis) besides specified individuals or members of a family the whole of such trust shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be a public charitable or religious trust.

STATEMENTS OF PARTICULARS.

3. (1) Within six months from the commencement of this Act every trustee shall furnish to the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property of a trust of which he is the trustee is situated or to any one of two or more such Courts a statement containing the following particulars namely—

(a) a description of the trust property sufficient for the complete identification thereof (b) the gross annual income from such property; (c) the gross amount of such income which has been collected during the five preceding the date on which the statement is furnished or of the period which has elapsed since the creation of the trust whichever period is shorter, (d) the amount if any of the Government revenue and cesses and of all rents annually payable in respect of the trust property, (e) an estimate of the expenses annually incurred in the realisation of the income of the trust property based on such detail as are available of any such expenses incurred within the period to which the particulars under clause (c) relate; (f) the amount set apart under the trust for—

(I) the salary of the trustee and allowances to individuals; (II) purely religious purposes; (III) charitable purposes; (IV) any other purposes; and (g) any other particulars which may be prescribed.

(2) Every such statement shall be accompanied by a copy of the deed or instrument creating the trust or if no such deed or instrument has been executed or a copy thereof cannot be obtained shall contain full particulars as far as they are known to the Trustee, of the origin, nature and objects of the trust. It shall also state if such deed or instrument is registered, and if it is, give the registry number of the document, particulars of the book wherein it is registered and the date of registration.

(3) Where a trust is created after the commencement of this Act the statement referred to in sub-section (1) shall be furnished within six months of the date on which the trust is created or, if it has been created by a written document of the date on which such document is executed.

4 (1) When any statement has been furnished under section 3, the Court to which it is furnished shall cause notice of the furnishing thereof to be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court house and to be published in daily newspapers and in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed, and thereafter any person being a Parsi may apply to the Court by a petition in writing accompanied by the prescribed fee for the issue of an order requiring the trustee to furnish further particulars or documents,

(2) On such application being made, the Court may, after making such inquiry if any, as it thinks fit, if it is of opinion that any further particulars or documents are necessary in order that full information may be obtained regarding the origin, nature or objects of the trust or the condition or management of the trust property cause to be served on the trustee an order requiring him to furnish such particulars or documents within such time as the Court may direct in the order.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

5. Within three months after the thirty-first day of March next following the date on which the statement referred to in section 3 has been furnished and thereafter within three months of the thirty-first day of March in every year, every trustee shall prepare and furnish to the Court to which such statement was furnished a full and true statement of account, in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed of all moneys received and expended on behalf of the trust of which he is the trustee during the period of twelve months ending on such thirty-first day of March or as the case may be during that portion of the said period during which the provisions of this Act have been applicable to the trust.

Provided that if the accounts of the Trust Fund have been made up to a date other than the said 31st day of March then at the option of the Trustee the year for which the accounts are furnished may be the year ending on the day to which the accounts have so been made up.

Provided that if this option has once been exercised by the Trustee it shall not again be exercised so as to vary the period of accounts except with the consent of the Local Government and upon such conditions as it may think fit.

Provided that the Court may, if it is satisfied that there is sufficient cause for so doing, extend the time allowed for the furnishing of any statement of accounts under this section.

6. Every statement of accounts shall, before it is furnished to the Court under section 5, be audited—(a) in the case of a trust the gross income of which during the year in question, after deduction of the land-revenue and cesses, if any, payable to the Government exceeds two thousand rupees, by a person who is the holder of a certificate granted by the Local Government under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 or is a member of any institution or association the members of which have been declared under that section to be entitled to act as auditors of companies throughout British India; or (b) in the case of any other trust, by any person authorised in this behalf by general or special order of the said Court.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the deed or instrument creating any trust every trustee may pay from the income of the trust property any expenses properly incurred by him for the purpose of enabling him to furnish any particulars documents or copies under section 3 or section 4 or in respect of the preparation or audit of the annual accounts for the purpose of this Act.

8. Every statement of particulars furnished under section 3 or section 4 and every statement of accounts furnished under section 5 shall be written in English or such other language as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe and shall be verified in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 for the signing and verification of pleadings.

9. Any Parsi or with the permission of the Court any other person shall on payment of the prescribed fee at any time at which the Court is open be entitled to inspect in the prescribed manner or to obtain a copy of any statement of particulars or any document furnished to the Court under section 3 or section 4 or any statement of accounts furnished to it under section 5 or any audit report made on an audit under section 6.

PENALTY.

10. Any person who is required by or under section 3 or section 4 to furnish a statement of particulars or any document relating to a public charitable or religious trust or who is required by Section 5 to furnish a statement of accounts shall, if he, without reasonable cause the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, fails to furnish such statement or documents, as the case may be in due time, or furnishes a statement which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, misleading or untrue in any material particular or in the case of a statement of accounts furnishes a statement which has not been audited in the manner required by section 6 be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or in the case of a second or subsequent offence with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.

11. No prosecution under section 10 shall be instituted unless sanction for the same has been granted by the Tribunal below mentioned. The Local Government shall from time to time by notification appoint a Tribunal for the above purpose consisting of a President and two other members. The President of the Tribunal shall be a Parsi Barrister, Attorney or Vakil of not less than five years standing and of the two members one shall be a Parsi authorised Government Auditor and the other shall be the representative delegated by the hundred of the Anjuman Committee as constituted under a scheme framed by the High Court for the appointment of Trustee of the Funds and properties of the Parsi Panchayat.

RULES.

12. (1) The Local Government may after previous publication by notification in the local official Gazette make rules to carry into effect the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters namely:—(a) the additional particulars to be furnished by trustees under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 3; (b) the fees to be charged upon applications made to a Court under sub-section (1) of section 4; (c) the form in which the statement of accounts referred to in section 5 shall be furnished and the particulars which shall be contained therein; (d) the powers which may be exercised by auditors for the purpose of any audit referred to in section 6 and the particulars to be contained in the reports of such auditors; (e) the fees respectively chargeable on account of the allowing of inspections and of the supply of copies under section 9: (f) the safe custody of statements, audit reports and copies of deeds or instruments furnished to Courts under this Act, and (g) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed;

13. Nothing in this Act shall (a) affect any other enactment for the time being in force in the Bombay Presidency providing for the control or supervision of religious or charitable endowments or (b) apply in the case of any trust the property of which (I) is being administered by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the Administrator General or the Official Trustee or (II) is being administered by a receiver appointed by any Court of competent jurisdiction.

*Is this preferable to the definition of Trustee given in I, Trust Act?

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS AND BUSES

BUILT BY TRUCK DIVISION OF **DODGE BROTHERS, INC.**
SOLD BY DODGE BROTHERS DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Earning Power

Wherever goods or people are transported by motor the superior earning power of Graham Brothers Trucks and Buses is recognized.

Now with the new engine they have even greater earning ability. They have more speed, more power, faster acceleration—and they use less fuel.

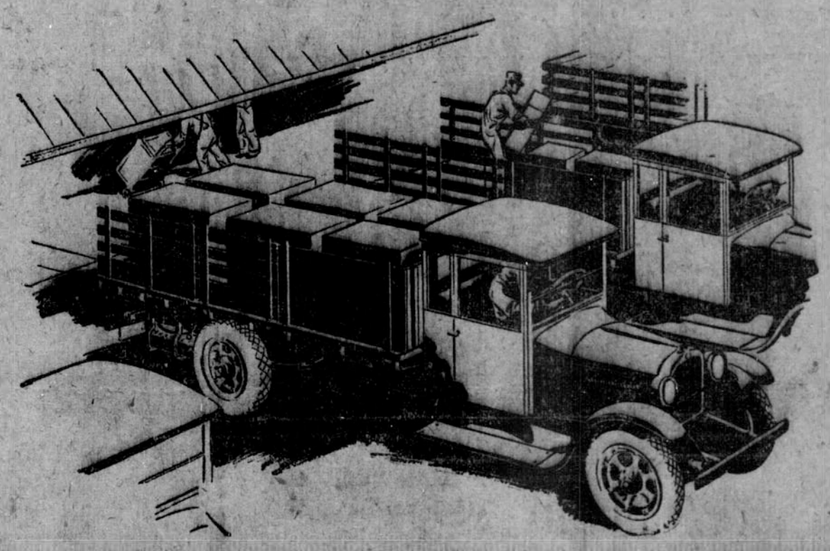
Only great volume production makes possible so good a truck at so low a price . . . 67,293 of them were sold last year.

3/4 Ton Commercial Chassis	Rs. 3100;
1 Ton Chassis	Rs. 3850;
1 ½ Ton Chassis	Rs. 5500;
2 Ton Chassis	Rs. 6250;

Delivered Bombay.

Sole Agents:—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Ltd.
16, New Queen's Road. BOMBAY.
Branches: AT LAHORE, KARACHI and NAGPUR.



CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY

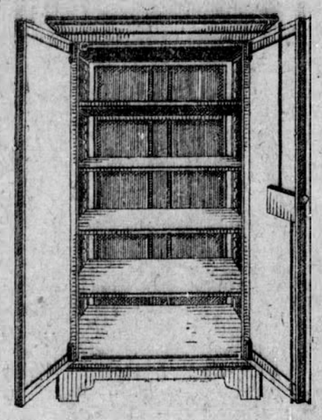
A HIGH CLASS QUALITY
AT A MODERATE PRICE

TRY IT

WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50YEARS
AND
STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & COY LTD.
DISTILLERS.
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

GODREJ'S PATENT STEEL CABINETS.



FOR HOME AND OFFICE USE.

GO TO
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay.
'Phone No. 42,265.

For Safes (2,000 used by Postal Department.)
Steel Cabinets (individual firms purchase by the dozen and thousands used in homes throughout the country).
Steel Shelving (single orders go into rupees tens of thousand.)

CHEAPEST FIRM IN THE LINE

SHOW-ROOM :—Kalbadevi Road, Corner of Vithalvadi.
'Phone No. 22110.

What do you say
To a Really Fashionable
SALOON of SWEETMEAT?
Of course,
THE WELL KNOWN
KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI
Will Cater to the Most Fastidious Taste.
EUROPEANS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS
All Flock to His
ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON
AT
CRAWFORD MARKET, BARIA MANSIONS,
WHERE
A HUGE EXHIBITION
of Assortment of - - - NATIVE SWEETS will be seen.
Amongst These
OUR ESSENCE HALVAS
Are Most in Requisition.
Other Two Shops at
GRANT ROAD and NULL BAZAR.
PROPRIETOR KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI.

FACILITIES AT K. E. M. HOSPITAL

"GROSSLY EXAGGERATED" COMPLAINT

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the "Indian Nationla Herald":—

Sir,—I regret my absence out of Bombay has prevented me from replying promptly to the senstional, grossly exaggerated and inaccurate statements of Mr. D. M. Wadia published in your issue of the 8th instant under the heading "One hour and a half on operation table without attention". I trust you wil give this letter the same prominence that was given to Mr. Wadia's allegations about this "wretched Hospital" The facts are as under:—

1. Mr. Wadia was not in the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital for more than about 40 to 45 minutes as against his statement of an hour and a half. This has been verified by an actual reference, not only to the Casualty Register of this Hospital, but to the entries made in the Register of the Ambulance Office which supplied the ambulance to take Mr. Wadia from this Hospital to the Surgical Nursing Home.

2. Mr. Wadia was never placed on an Operation Table and left there unattended for 1 1|2 hours as alleged. He was kept on the Examination Table of the type to be found in the Casualty Room of every hospital. His various statements about the medical attendance he received are self-contradictory. He acknowledges being received by Dr. Nariman on entering the compound. He was also subsequently examined by Dr. Rutomji P. Mehta, Surgical Registrar of the Hospital, who is a Senior Resident Officer. Emergencies of the kind from which Mr. Wadia suffered, are always attended to by the Resident Medical Officers on duty. In this particular instance, Dr. Nariman attended on the patient, who, however, demanded the services of one of the Honorary Surgeons. On learning that the Honorary Surgeon on Casualty Duty was a personal friend of his, the patient and his friends persuaded upon Dr. Nariman to ring for him. The Surgeon was, however, not available at the time but was expected to come to his place in about quarter of an hour.

3. I have not enough staff sanctioned to permit the use of the X-Ray apparatus at all hours, day and night. Even then Drs. Mehta and Nariman tendered special attention to Mr. Wadia in that they arranged to have the X-Ray apparatus ready at that hour to make sure if there was a definite fracture. The arrangement for getting an X-Ray photograph accounts for a substantial part of the forty minutes that Mr. Wadia was at this Hospital. In any case, I feel sure, Mr. Wadia has by now realised that this much delay in arranging for the X-Ray photograph and at that hour was not excessive.

4. I acknowledge that we do not keep soda water in the out-door and casualty departments. So far no such necessity had arisen. I regret that this caused Mr. Wadia inconvenience and suffering.

5. About Brandy, however, Mr. Wadia is entirely wrong. Brandy is always available in the Dispensary, which is next door to the Casualty Department, but the Doctor in attendance thought that he was not justified in prescribing it. Brandy was, therefore, deliberately withheld on medical grounds by the Doctor and a mixture was given instead. I feel sure he was wise in the decision.

6. Mr. Wadia is not accurate in his statement with reference to passing urine. Dr. Nariman assets that it was not one of Mr. Wadia's friends but it was he himself who undressed Mr. Wadia and helped him with a kidney tray instead of asking a Ward Boy to do so.

7. The statement that no Hospital Assistant thought even of cleaning Mr. Wadia's bruises is at complete variance with what Dr. Nariman states. Dr. Nariman says that Mr. Wadia suffered from slight abrasions which he himself clearned with rectified spirit. It is possible that there may have been some dirt on Mr. Wadia's clothes which may have remained unattended to.

8. No students ever touched Mr. Wadia, who resented being attended to by anybody except the Honorary Surgeon on Casualty Duty. The Hospital Rules do not require the attendance of the Honorary Staff except in cases of gravity and real emergency.

9. The statement attributed to the Sister-in-charge of the Out-patient and X-Ray Department, who is reported to have "cooly" told the patient that this was a poor man's hospital is given without context. When one visitor with the patient said "We are Wadias and can pay anything," the Sister informed him that it was not necessary as this was a charitable hospital.

10. I am on very sure grounds when I contradict Mr. Wadia's allegations that in this 'magnificent Hospital' "the real inside medical work means nothing at all and no relief is given to the poor and distressed when they sorely need same." The every day work done at this Hospital and the Hospital records categorically gainsay all these allegations. The out-patient department is so very popular and overcrowded that I believe the largest out-door attendance to be found in any single hospital in India is at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital in Parel. The average daily attendance in the out-door and casualty department in August last was of 425 persons, the maximum attendance one day having reached the figure of 530 persons! These figures speak for themselves as to the confidence the public has in this Hospital and the medical relief the patients are receiving. The wards are also full. The operative work done in the Hospital is of the best possible order and if persons are still prepared to say that no real medical relief is given at this institution, it is futile to make any comment on such as well as on other highly coloured statements.

11. I am grateful to people who bring to my notice any shortcomings they may have found or find in this institution. However I cannot help feeling that this rushing to the Press with unwarranted or exaggerated statements does more harm than good to the cause which is public good.

September 14.

TELEGRAPH PEONS' GRIEVANCES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The above Union has now entered upon the eight year of its existence. It has made its way in the face of all difficulties for want of appreciation on the part of their masters, and it is refreshing to note that the members of the Line Staff as well as of the Stores Branch have now joined this Union. Having noticed the Union's sucess in securing for its members some benefits from their unyielding masters, those who were out of it so far have now thrown in their lot for the common good of all. Having thus gained in strength the Union has now submitted to the Government a petition containing some of the disabilities under which the subordinate telegraph staff is labouring. It would not be out of place to mention some of them here for the general information of the pblice.

It is a common knowledge that the employees of this department are the most hard worked of all the other Government Departments, and yet they are the least favoured of all with regard to pay, promotion and old age pension. Having to run up and down the huge buildings of Bombay and walk not less than 10 to 15 miles a day they are rendered prematurely old and unable to work. The highest that a man reaches after thirty years of strenuous service is the very poor remuneration of Rs. 40 per mouth and no more. Periodical medical examinations expose them to immediate discharge from service. Service however old counts nothing, and to add to it all the man is asked to go without anything as pension. Such compulsory retirement even a month before the thirty years' period of pensionable service results into complete forefeiture of pension. Think of the disappointment and agony of a man compelled to go out penniless after years of faithful service! Why should not the man be allowed a proportionate share of the pension when his retirement is not voluntary but enforced? Why insist upon a period of thirty years to be completed and at the same time leave the man to the off hand chance of getting a pension or not? Say a period of 10 years will be a very reasonable period for admission to benefits of pension particularly in case of these employees whose chances are made absolutely dependent upon the medical test.

The case of those who complete the period is in no way enviable, as a bare pension of Rs. 6 per month is the grand reward the man gets after retirement! Whereas in the case of other Government employees the rate of pension is half the salary at the time of retirement, these men get only one seventh as a special reward for their hard services! Will Government do these men justice? The linemen are paid quarters allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 per month beyond Bombay. These men cannot have fixed abodes having to move from place to place and for securing one immediately they have to pay the rent demanded. How are these men to pay it? Does not the Government know it or knowing does it pretend ignorance? These rates need immediate revision. Besides this the petition contains many other grievances, but it remains to be seen whether any response will be made or whether it will be left for the men to decide the further course of action.—Yours etc.

BEHRAM D. MISTRY.

BEWARE NIGHT CHILLS!

PEPS WARD OFF DANGER TO THROAT AND LUNGS.

In our climate, with its extremes of day and night temperatures, even the strong-chested are liable to be laid low by sudden chills which, striking at the lungs, set up bronchitis, pleurisy and pneumonia.

Make it a habit to dissolve one or two of the agreeable antiseptic Peps tablets in your mouth whenever you go out into the night air; or any throat soreness or sneezing attack wards of a threatened cold.

The rich medicinal fumes given off by Peps are carried with the breath into all vital inner parts of the respiratory tract. This powerful Peps medicine soon ends germ mischief in the throat and delicate breathing tubes. Any irritation and that teasing, tickling cough are quickly allayed by Peps and the semi-inflamed bronchials are soothed, strengthened and healed.

For coughs, colds, sore throat, laryngitis, bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, asthma, etc., always take Peps which are vastly more effective than any liquid medicine. All chemists and medicine vendors sell Peps. Re. One per bottle. In sealed cartons containing full directions for use in 14 languages. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Yeast is life!

IRVING'S YEAST-VITE TONIC TABLETS

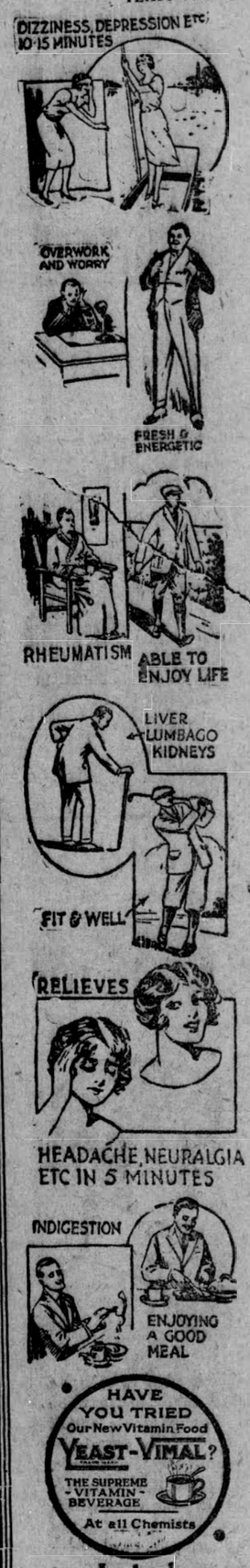
The Lightning Pick-Me-Up.

The greatest medical discovery of the century. Pure Yeast and Vitamins. No harmful drugs. The gentle fermentation of Yeast-Vite when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour.

Take a tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes.

In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.

YEAST-VITE IS RICH IN VITAMIN B.



Irving's
Yeast - Vite Tablets
will relieve

Headache, Neuralgia, etc., in 5 minutes

Indigestion, Flatulence, in 5 to 10 minutes

Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression, in 10 to 15 minutes

Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc., in 10 to 15 minutes

Influenza, Colds, Fever, in 24 hours

Send Postcard for free treatise on Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Pains, etc.

IRVING'S YEAST - VITE LABORATORIES.
"CECIL HOUSE," HOLBORN VIADUCT LONDON E. C. 1.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemist If your health does not improve perceptibly post us the empty bottle together with the chemist's receipt and we will refund your money immediately.

£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 45,000 letters from satisfied users in less than five years, which are open to inspection.

28,000—M. C. Bristowe; Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.

28,001—H. H. S. of Canton: Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each.) I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.

28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,013—Mrs. F. Hangleton: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite —they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002— E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

28,012—A. D. Sandiacre: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

28,039—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

28019—Miss A. B.: It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid, my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw yours. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

Sole Wholesale Agents :—

MARTIN & HARRIS.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazar Street, ... BOMBAY.

FAMOUS N. B. K.

COIL BURNS for Whole Night

new Your STRENGTH and VIGOUR—to both BODY and MIND by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) **BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS**

Speedy Cure for Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anaemia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigour, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle

Dr. **ADAMS** AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.

Sold by all well-known Chemists or Tel. Add. "THOUGHTS." **M. T. MADON & Co.,** Crawford Market(Corner Shop BOMBAY. 'Phone No. 22.

BEAUTY HINTS

Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water. dry thoroughly and apply the PEROXIDE

REGINA FACE CREAM

with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural BEAUTIFIER.

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin. keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for sallowness Roughness of the Skin. Pimples, freckles, etc.

can be had only from

CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop),

M. T. MADON & Co., Bombay.

ANGEL

A "KESARI" IN THE MEDICAL WORLD AND AN "ANGLE" TO THE FEMALE WORLD.

"I feel quite happy to write to you about the marvellous effect of your "LODHRA". It is really a "Kesari" in the medical world and an "Angel" to the female world. I administered to the patient more than one bottle of Aletris Cordial, but in vain, where as your Lodhra, which I tried for the first time, has given me immense satisfaction. I am sure your Lodhra will immortalise your name and fame. After using the medicine the patient felt no pain during menses."

A. Venkatanarayana.
Taluq Office, Pattikonda. KURNOOL Dt.

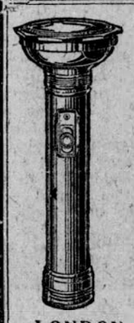
12 oz. Rs. 3. 6 oz. Rs. 1-10.

Manufactured by

KESARI KUTEERAM

Indian Chemists & Druggists, Egmore, Madras.

Sole Representatives for Bombay:
N. MAGANLAL & CO., 49, Esplanade Road, Post Box, 68, BOMBAY.
Available from leading medical Stores.



EVEREADY

Search-Lights
Flash-Lights
Torches
Focussing
Light-Range
200 to 1,500 feet.

LONDON, EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO.
22 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

When Trifles ..
Worry You ..
You are run down and you need

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD)

AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE Indicated in heat LASSITUDE; TROPICAL DEBILITY; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES: ANÆMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; IMPOTENCY; Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Absolutely free from animal products and those habit forming drugs and worthless excitants which ruin the system. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7 Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay.—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore—Done me considerable good S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon—I cannot live without Nervinus. Obtainable from Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tel: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR or direct from Agents; Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay, E. Speechly, Esqr., Karachi, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

BOOKS ON TECHNICAL SUBJECTS

	Rs.	a	p
The Principles and Practice of Textile Printing By E. Knecht C. Rawson and Fothergill	52	0	
A Manual of Dyeing 2 Vols. By E. Knecht C. Rawson and R. Loewenthal	36	0	0
Advanced Cotton Spinning By Thornley	18	0	0
Elementary Cotton Spinning By Thornley	10	12	0
Modern Cotton Economics By Thornley	10	12	0
Cotton Spinning Intermediate By Thornley	7	4	0
Textile Manufacturer year Book 1925	3	0	0
Textile Recorder Year Book 1925	6	9	0
Cotton Weavers' Handbook By H. B. Heylen	13	8	0
Cotton Spinning Calculations By Thornley	6	9	0
Calculations in Cotton Weaving By J. Holmes	3	0	0
Cotton Weaving and Designing By John T. Taylor	7	14	0
Practical Pattern Making and Moulding By W. H. Wilson	7	8	0
Students' Cotton Spinning By Nasmith	13	4	0
Weaving Mill Management By Foster	3	2	0
Cotton Year Book 1925	6	9	0

Can be had from:—

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Your Smile and Your Teeth

Simple New Dental Method Restores Cloudy Teeth to Gleaming Whiteness

THANKS to modern dental science, it's been found that teeth seldom are naturally off color. Most often, they are simply coated with a dingy film which ordinary dentifrices do not successfully clear off. That's why brushing has failed you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you'll feel that film now — a slippery sort of coating. It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites germ growth, tooth decay and gum troubles. For health's sake and for beauty, you must remove it.

Today, in place of using an old-type dentifrice, get the film-removing paste called Pepsodent which dental authorities now so widely urge. You'll find, to your own surprise, that your teeth gleam like jewels, that your gums take on a healthy, coral tint—your smile gleaming and wonderfully attractive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

To Curtail Doctors' Heavy Bills

during present depression
It is advisable and safe to use
"BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS"

freely on all fevers. It is a magic on fevers. A rupee worth spending to drive away Malaria, Influenza, Kala-Azar and other such poisonous fevers. Certified by I.M.S. Doctors. It does not at all affect the heart; *Known throughout India, Burma, Ceylon and Africa* for nearly half a century.

Won Gold and Silver Medals in various Indian Exhibitions. It is something like a current coin. Even Marwarees advance monies on them. A great boon not only to poor and middle class people, but is highly essential to be kept in the *Journies, Travels and Voyages.*

Batliwalla's "Bal-Amrit" or "Tonic Syrup"

Eases coughs, relieves the chest, reduces fever, diminishes night-sweets and creates a wonderful feeling of well being, It dries up the phlegm and makes it disappear and at the same improves the appetite.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO. LTD.,
Sayani Road—P. O. Cadell Road, BOMBAY No 14.
Add, Cawashapur," Bombay.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

ESTABLISHED 1886.
WORLD-KNOWN
Pure Medicated and Scented

G. GHOSE'S TIL OIL

Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair. Examined by Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.
AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c.
in Various Govt., Semi-Govt. and other Exhibitions.
It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Distric and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

G. GHOSE, Dacca, Mymensingh

20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta—Hamilton Road, Delhi—and Bombay.

COOK—EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA
Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

USE THE **BEST MEDIUM** For any kind of advertisement in India and abroad.

THE HINDU ANNUAL

to be published by the 1st week of DECEMBER NEXT—Fully illustrated, with the largest circulation, in the most attractive style, invaluable as a commentary on contemporary Indian life and letters.

Contributions from the BEST men in each line.

MONEY'S WORTH & VALUE

For advertisement rates, apply to:
Post Box 316,
THE MANAGER,
Madras. INDIA

Mellin's is the one Baby Food on which every mother can rely. It builds firm flesh and sturdy bones, and gives the best start in life a babe can have. Be safe from the first, give

The Right Start!

Send this advt. to WILSON LATHAM & Co. Ltd Bombay for Free Sample & booklet *Mention Name of Paper*

Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Obtainable of all Chemists

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Illustrated Supplement,

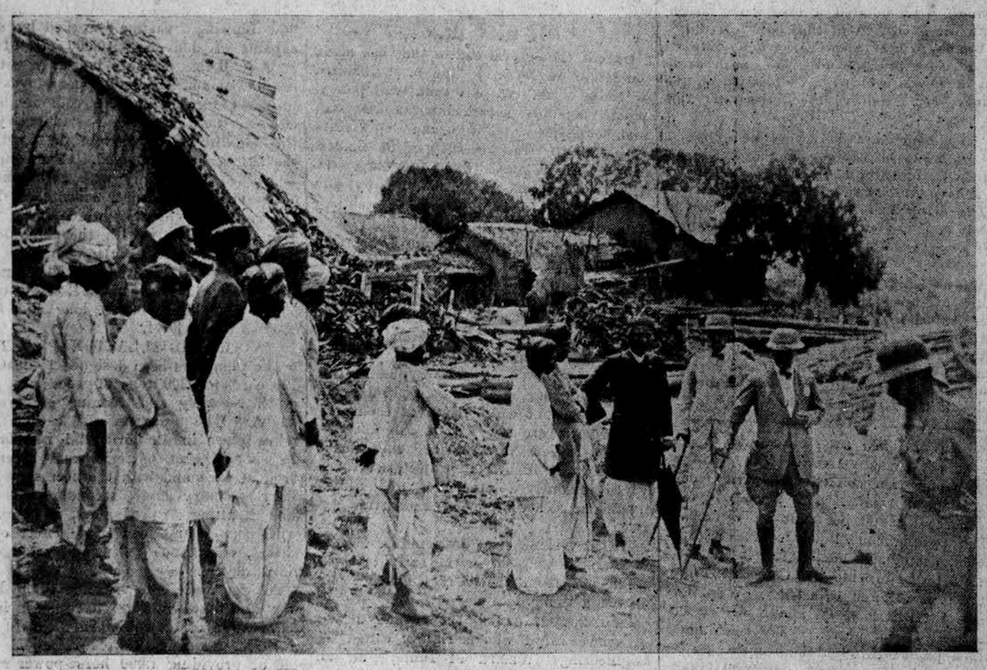
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 17 1927

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

GOVERNOR IN FLOOD-STRICKEN GUJARAT.



Photos: Katrak.
H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson visit ed several devastated villages in Gujarat with a view to get first hand information about the damage sustained by the people by the floods. (Left) H. E. is seen discus sing the condition of the people with local leaders in a village in Broach district. (Right) H. E. taking note of the grievan ces of the people stated in a petition.

SUNDERDAS SAW MILLS

Pipe Foundry (Bhadravati Iron Works) (For description see overleaf.)

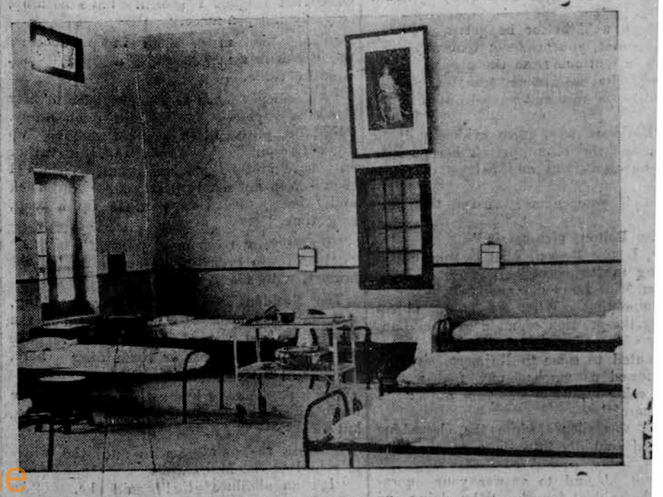
Machine and Tool Shop.

A portion of the first lot turned out completely by machines.

Four sided planning and matching machines for floor boards, ceiling, etc.

The invention building and ownership of the smallest and most complete miniature railroad, in the world is credited to Fish kill in New York.

Wards in Dr. Shroff's Eye Hospital at Delhi. This charitable institution owes its existence mainly to Dr. Shroff, eye specialist.



Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE.

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XVII.

In the bazaar of the silversmiths, Louise, strolling aimlessly along, was followed by a gaping, curious mob of natives who appeared to regard her as some kind of freak creature. She was beginning to feel ever so little frightened, they were pressing so closely upon her, when she came face to face with Ajit Roya.

She stopped instantly, her blue eyes pleading with him.

"Oh, please, Captain Ajit Roya, won't you ask these people to go away? They've been following me round, and it is so embarrassing. You are Captain Ajit Roya, aren't you?"

Ajit growled a sentence or two and the crowd shamefacedly melted away.

"Oh, thank you so much!" said Louise, clasping her hands. How lucky I am to have met you."

"Didn't I see you at the Residency?" asked Ajit.

"But, of course! Miss Barbara was showing you her snaps."

Ajit and Louise stood there in the narrow, crowded street, with its strange smells and crowded humanity. They hesitated a second.

"Come in here and drink tea with me." He led the way to a nearby shop where chairs and small tables were set out. Threading his way through these, he led her into the tiny room beyond the shop and loudly demanded "cha" (tea), to be brought.

"I'll be glad of a cup, I "am" hot, there's no denying," remarked Louise. "Thank you so much."

"And what do you think of our city?" began Ajit. "This your first visit to India? Yes?"

She nodded, sipping her tea.

"And what do you think of it all? Is it at all like you expected it to be?"

"Um-m! Some of it," she answered carefully. "I was hoping to see your Maharajah, but one has to pass through barriers, human ones, ten deep, to get a sight of him."

"Well, he's a prince," said Ajit coolly. "Why should every Tom, Dick and Harry think they can push their way into his presence?"

"He wasn't like that in England, not with me, anyhow," she said, simpering. "In fact, it was just the reverse."

"Ah! so you knew him in England, did you? But, you must remember, he wasn't a Maharajah then. I was in England too, for five years, but I never remember seeing you there."

"Perhaps you saw me, but have forgotten," she suggested.

"Impossible!" he said gallantly. "I could never have forgotten."

"Yes, we were great friends, Dick and I," she said coyly.

"How great?" he asked pointedly.

"Don't be so inquisitive," she said with a laugh. "But couldn't you arrange an interview for me, with your prince?"

"You should write him a note, asking for an interview yourself—an audience, rather."

"I intend to," she said. "But I only arrived last week. I caught a glimpse of him yesterday, and he is changed. Oh, so different!"

"How different?" questioned Ajit, his ears almost visibly pricked up.

"Different, that's all," she said, and refused to be drawn further.

"I will write him my note, and will you do your best to help me to get to see him?" she asked, her blue eyes on his.

"I will if you'll tell me just how he is so very changed," he said.

She gave him a long, meaning look.

"Very well," she said at length. "I'll tell you, perhaps, after you do that for me. Get me the—audience, you call it."

"Nothing doing with perhapses," said Ajit, shaking his head with finality.

"Very well, then. Sure, certain, I will tell you. You have my word for it. But after—not before—I see him."

Seeing she was not to be drawn, Ajit said carelessly.

"I think we'd better be getting along. If you go first, you need not fear any undesirable attentions from the people, and it is well that we are not seen together."

Instantly she rose and passed out into the night.

The Resident was quite evidently lying in wait, and she found herself herded into his presence, without any chance of refusal.

"What is your name?" asked the Resident.

"Louise Bolton, please, sir."

"Now, Louise Bolton, what is your object in coming to Rajmere?"

"I am Miss Lanyon's maid, sir."

"I know that. What was your object in taking the position of maid to Miss Lanyon."

"I wanted to come to Rajmere, sir."

"I guessed as much: any fool would. Again I ask you, what was your object in coming here?"

There was silence while the china-blue eyes gazed limpidly into those of the Resident.

"I'm not bound to answer your questions," she said at length. "I'm doing no wrong. I'm a decent girl, a British subject earning my living in a respectable way. At least I hope it is respectable," she added insolently.

The Resident half rose from his seat, but sank back.

"You refuse to tell me the object of your visit," he said.

"I wish to see the Maharajah," she said. "I used to know him in London, last year."

"You can't see the Maharajah!" said Verinder tersely.

"I can't, can't I? I can tell you, he'll be sorry if he doesn't see me," she said venomously.

"Now, look here, Miss—or is it Mrs. Ah! So! Louise Bolton. You can't see the Maharajah; so there's an end of that, and of this mystery you are trying to make out of nothing. Here is your month's wages and a month in lieu of notice"; he laid the notes on the table. "Also, I hand you this paper from His Highness the Maharajah."

"From—as! then he did see me! What did I tell you?" She scanned the paper, dashed it on the table, and confronted him with an ugly twist of her face.

"Twenty-four hours' notice to leave his state!" she said, "I won't go! It's a trick to get out of seeing me! I won't go."

"You'll go" he said. "Either peaceably, in a lady-like manner—you can manage that?—or under escort like a criminal, but go you most certainly will."

She began to cry.

"I can't fight against you all," she said meekly. "I'm only a girl, and I've done no wrong: yet I am hounded out of the State of Rajistan like a criminal. Ah!"

She hid her face in a flimsy wisp, and Verinder, looking at her heaving shoulders, felt an utter brute and cad.

"If you would tell me your business with the prince," he said, "I might—I make no promise—but I might be able to do something."

Suddenly making up her mind, she looked him straight in the face.

"I am the Maharani of Rajistan, by lawful rights," she stated grandly. "And I'm going to see that I get them if there's any justice in England."

"You are not in England yet, my good woman, and it's a guess whether you ever get there. Surely you don't think you are going to be allowed to get out of this state to spread these scandals about His Highness, do you? You must think us all a very feeble lot." He reached out a hand and retrieved the order. She tried to snatch it, but was too late.

"Some day you may wish you had obeyed this and gone quietly," said Verinder. "But at present you certainly are not going. Do you suppose anybody in their senses is going to believe this cock and bull story of yours?"

"Story? Is it likely I would make such a claim if I couldn't substantiate it?"

"Where are your proofs?"

She looked at him with a cunning gleam.

"My proofs? My proofs are in safe keeping. Do you think I would bring such papers with me, where I might be imprisoned and have them stolen? No. I'm not such a fool. All I ask is, let me see His Highness. You'll soon see whether I speak truth or not."

Verinder gazed at her in perplexity.

"Of course, this claim to be the Manarani is utter rubbish," he said. "The prince is not of an age to marry. The marriage could easily be annulled."

"Whatever may be done after is another thing," she said. "At the moment I am the wife of His Highness the Maharjah of Rajistan, and I want my rights."

He gazed at her, as at a coiled snake. Was she just a blundering duffer, or was she an adventuress?

"And now, Louise Bolton, what is your price?" he asked at length.

"My price? Price did you say? But I am not a crook. Ah, you insult me! Price!" She made play with her handkerchief. "All my life I have been taught to work hard to keep two things, my self-respect and my independence," she cried sobbingly. "When you mention the word price, you take away from me my self-respect. I should never be happy again if I parted from that. Once that is gone I should have nothing, only my independence."

"And how much is an independence?" the Resident asked, smiling a tight, unmirthful smile.

"An independence is a hundred and fifty thousand pounds," she said deliberately. "But, oh, please don't ask me to give up my self-respect. I would far, far rather stay here and be the Maharani. Then I should keep my self-respect too. And Dick and I have loved each other for a long, long time."

"Go to your room now, please."

"Won't you even let me see him?" she begged, with tears in her voice.

The Resident's features were working, and his voice shook. "I will see you in the morning. And, yes! get your luggage packed, unless you prefer remaining here, perhaps in a cell in the fort."

The look she gave him as she turned away made him feel a brute that needed kicking, but . . .

Back to the palace again and the whole tale told to the Maharajah.

"It's an absolute lie!" said he. "An impudent attempt to extort money. Nothing less. If she says she is married to me, let her produce her proofs."

"After all, it's quite simple," said the Resident. "Either you did or you did not marry her."

"I did "oot", answered the Maharajah vehemently.

"Very good. Anything else, any other cards she may have, can be dealt with later. Personally, I think you would be wise to see her for a few minutes. It would convince her that the game is up. In your own interests—"

"I won't see her."

"Very good. I will see that she leaves to-morrow morning."

"I shall send Arnold with her," said the prince.

With a touch of the gong he summoned Durgadhas and ordered him to fetch Arnold Sahib instantly.

Arnold, arriving in hot haste, and made acquainted with the whole business, forcibly voiced his opinion that it would be folly, suicidal folly, to let her loose in England. A nice comfortable cell in the lowest dungeons of the fort. "She would be safe there," he added darkly.

To the prince it was plain what they were thinking. Dully he wondered what their thoughts would be if they could know the truth, the whole truth, stark naked. Of course this woman had guessed, had found out, somehow; she alone had realized that whoever the prince was he was not Dick. This tale of a marriage, whether true or false, was a mere blind. What she was trying to do was to blackmail the prince with this knowledge. You are not Dick, I don't know who you are, but how much will you pay me to keep silent? A hundred and fifty thousand pounds. No! and again, no!

"She leaves to-morrow! And you travel at the same time. Sift the whole thing, examine her proofs if she has any, and so on and on."

"She would hardly make such a claim without proofs," said the Resident perplexedly, watching this young man who was continually bringing him up short with one surprise after another. While the girl was telling her tale, he had felt sure there was something in it, she had some modicum of right on her side, unpalatable though it was. Now, here, with the prince on the other side, he felt certain that His Highness at least was innocent of any wrong-doing.

"One hundred and fifty thousand pounds!" ejaculated the Maharajah. "The cost of the new dam at Gunga Saga! It would break my heart! But it isn't gone yet. Her proofs will have to be absolutely clear—utterly convincing."

Next morning Arnold Sahib and Louise Bolton left for England.

SUNDARDAS SAW MILLS.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE MADE DOORS AND WINDOWS.

A visit to the Sunderdas Saw Mills, within a stone throw of the Reay Road Station, will prove highly interesting and entertaining. Mr. Purshottamdas Ranchhoddas who is the manager and proprietor of the Mills has to his credit the manu-

Mr. Purshottam Ranchhodas, Manager and proprietor of the Sunderdass Saw Mills.

facture of the well-known Jivan Charkha. Born in a poor family, it was a hard struggle for Mr. Purshottam to make his way up in the world. He started as carpenter, toymaker, and furniture manufacturer and persevered in his petty job till he could collect a small amount to put his ideas into practice. Mr. Purshottam being endowed with an inventive genius applied himself to experiments in engineering. He ordered out literature on machinery from western countries and studied them carefully. To-day he is the most perfect workman in his workshop and can handle with ease and facility the highly intricate and delicate parts of several machines.

A SPECIALITY IN DOORS AND WINDOWS.

The Sundardas Saw Mills have specialised in turning out standard size doors and windows by automatic machinery. It is a treat to see the machines turning out various parts of doors and windows with accurate precision and exactitude. The consumption of the mills is 40 to 60 tons of timber per day and the Sundardas Mills can cope with demands, however heavy, for doors and windows. Every bit of planing, thickness, joining, tounging, grooving, moulding, rabetting, panel raising, motoring, tenoning, boring fret and band sawing, cross and metre-sawing is done in the Mills by accurate automatic machinery. The manufacturers have given entire satisfaction with the quality of their work and the promptness with which they have executed the orders.

Mr. Purshotatmdas who is an example in country and good manners will be too glad to go over the mills with visitors and explain to them the subtle functioning and intricacies of the machinery.

(For pictures see overleaf).

ROYAL STORIES

KING EDWARD AS A SUB-EDITOR

The King and Queen have sent a special message of sympathy to the widow of Mr. George Smith, for many years Court representative of the Press Association, whose death took place in mail week. Mr. Smith had an intimate knowledge of Court life and a fund of good stories. Here are three of them.

When the Prince returned from one of his Empire tours he spoke from the balcony of St. James's Palace. The noise of the cheering was so great that Mr. Smith could hear little. Later approached the Prince, who dictated a nice little speech, with the query, "Will that do?" It did.

Unable to hear a speech by King Edward at a colour presentation, Mr. Smith wrote out a speech which was submitted to the King. Mr. Smith later received this message:—

"The King says it is very nice, but it is not what he said. He has made alterations, and thinks it will be all right if it is published in its amended form."

The King had made the alterations in green pencil, and his work as a sub-editor was one of Mr. Smith's most prized possessions.

When King Edward and Queen Alexandra attended a charity function the King called to a little girl who was selling button-holes. Searching his pockets without result he asked the Queen to give him a sovereign. But the Queen had no money. Mr. Smith stepped into the breach and lent the King a sovereign.

(Continued from column 6.)

bin at the furnace trestle. The process of carbonization will cover a period of 3 to 4 days normally. The average yield of charcoal is 60 per cent by volume.

The pyroligneous liquor containing tar, alcohol, acetic acid etc., is transferred to storage tanks outside the Chemical Plant where it is allowed to settle. A portion of the tar settles down and is drawn off into settled tar tank. The clear liquor is then passed through the copper triple effect evaporators. The condensed liquor containing Methyl Alcohol and Acetic acid is conveyed to lower tubs where it is mixed with slaked lime to form Acetate of Lime. After settling and filtering, the liquor passes to a continuous still where the wood alcohol and oils are removed and stored in tanks. The remaining liquor is acetate of lime in solution which after being concentrated in Iron Triple effect evaporators is boiled down to a brown mud in the drum dryers. The mud is then dried in Hulliard Dryers to solid grey acetate of lime containing not less than 80 per cent. acetate.

In the Alcohol Refinery, through a process of continuous fractional distillation of the crude wood alcohol, refined products, namely, C. P. Methanol, (Chemically pure methyl alcohol) Methyl Acetone and Denaturing Grade Methanol conforming to British Government specifications are obtained.

The settled tar is either dehydrated to form the refined tar put on the marked as wood tar or subjected to fractional distillation to obtain light oils, heavy oils wood preservative oil, special fraction oil and the residual product known pitch.

Using the charcoal as fuel, the next stage in the operation is the smelting of the ores. The ores are brought from the mines and stacked at the trestle over the tunnel after being crushed to sizes. Charcoal, ore and flux are alternately skipped over into the furnace and a continuous current of warm air blown in upwards through the tuveres of the furnace. The ore is gradually reduced and the iron collects itself in the hearth of the furnace. The metal is tapped out four times a day and is led into sand moulds in the Cast House and cooled. The bars of iron are known as pigs or pig iron and stacked in Iron Yard, after being broken into halves.

The Pipe Foundry has been designed to consume a fair portion of the pig iron produced at the Works. Patterns are inserted into the flasks and the space between the pattern and the flasks are well rammed with sand. The patterns are removed and dried. Corresponding core bars which will have been dried are then carefully inserted into the moulds. Remelted iron from the cupola is poured into the pipe moulds. When the metal has solidifield, the pipes inside the flasks are removed by cranes and passed on to finishing section. The castings are felted, cut to standard lengths and subjected to hydrostatic pressure in testing machine. Thereafter, they are turned and bored whenever necessary and transferred to storage yard after being tarred. Pipes of 2 ins. to 10 ins. diameter are manufactured according to British Standard Specification.

The Products manufactured are:—Charcoal Pig Iron, C. P. Methanol, Denaturing Grade Methanol, Methyl Acetone, Acetate of Lime, Wood Tar, Wood Preservative, Black Paint, Wood Tar Pitch and Cast Iron Pipes.

A market has been steadily built up for the above products in India and foreign countries namely, England, Continent, America and Japan.

The management is conducted mostly by local talent and about 5,000 people are employed on the plant, mines and in the Forests.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

BHADRAVATI IRON WORKS

COMPLETELY MANNED BY INDIANS

WORK FOR 5000 SOULS

(BY M. V. RAO.

One of the several causes that has made the State of Mysore, the most forward in India is its vigorous industrial policy. Mysore abounds in rich mineral ores, viz: gold, manganese and iron, and rich forests consisting of the best type of timber. In the earlier stages when the state was still in its formative period, mainly due to the natural paucity of capital and initiative, it was considered inadvisable to undertake the exploitation of the rich mineral resources, as a State enterprise. So the Government of Mysore entered into a contract with an English firm and let on lease the rich gold fields of Kolar, (the second biggest of its kind in the world) for an handsome Royalty. The working of these mines for a number of years, resulting in enormous profits, and the concomitant employment of thousands of people; were not without significance, and the Mysore Government emboldened by this great industrial project, set themselves seriously to the task of building up, the new accomplished Industrial Mysore.

The Kaveri Scheme, to generate electricity was undertaken in the early eighties, which has from the very commencement proved a highly remunerative project Then followed, during the regime of Sir M. Visweswarya who is rightly called the Engineering Wizard of India, an all round progress of Agricultural and Industrial developments. The second biggest dam in the world, the Krishnaraja Sagara, which has within itself potentialities of great benefit to the future generations of Mysore, was built. The dying cottage industries were renovated. Factories were established as a model for the people to copy. Soap factory was started and the silk industry which was in a very crude form was brought in line with the modern standards.

INCEPTION OF THE BHADRAVATI SCHEME.

About the year 1915, it occurred to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, that with the rich iron ores of Baba Budan Hills, it might be possible to bring into existence a profitable iron and steel industry in the State. About this time, the iron and steel works of Messrs. Tata and Son's at Sakchi (now Jamshedpur) were in successful operation.

The idea of starting a charcoal furnace making use of the wood fuel available in the State Forests and recovering also bye-products by destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of charcoal, was under the consideration of the Government of Mysore for several years.

Bhadravati in Shimoga District (known formerly as Benkipur) was selected for the location of the Works in view of its commanding facilities from all points of view, Railways, Mines Forests and Water Supply etc. In 1916, a definite scheme was formulated in consultation with, and under the advice of, Mr. C. P. Perin, Consulting Engineer, New York, and sanction of Government was accorded. The construction of the furnace, the wood distillation plant and the forest tramways was started in the year 1919, and completed in 1923. The Blast Furnace was blown in, in January 1923 and the Retorts were put into operation a month earlier and the Still House in May 1923.

The principle source of supply is from Kemmangundi, a hill in the Baba Budan Range, about 25 miles from the Plant. The ore lies about 4,000 feet above the sea level and 2,000 feet above the plain. An aerial ropeway, three miles in length, is used to transport the ore to the terminus of the tram line which delivers the ore direct to the plant. The other source of supply are quarries near Chattanhalli and Birur. The limestone which is used as the flux comes from Gangur. The Forests allotted for the supply of wood required by the Works cover an area of 350 sq. miles which is worked on a 25-30 years rotation. The wood is brought to the Works on the 2 ft. 0 ins. gauge tram lines which traverse the forest area. Following are a few species of Mysore hard wood used for corbonization:—Tadasal, ubalu, honne, dindiga, matti, yethyaga, hunal, jambe, jalari, neralu and nandi. Tramways have been constructed to supply the factory with firewood and timber from forest and ore from the mines. The total length of the tramways is about 56 miles. The central factory covers an area of 50 acres and consists of a charcoal Blast Furnace and Wood Distillation Plant with all auxiliary equipment.

BLAST FURNACE:

The furnace, 60 ft. 6 ins. in height and 6 ft. 6 ins. diameter, is designed for a daily output of 60 tons of pig iron. The air or blast is supplied by a Mesta Uniflow Blowing Engine worked by steam capable of delivering 10,000 cft. of air at 2 to 6 lbs. pressure normally with 12 lbs. maximum. Three Copper stoves are provided for heating the cold air before entering the furnace. The tunnel system for handling the ore from the trestle to the skip car is employed. The skip car is worked electrically with automatic accelaration and retardation switches. There are two gas tight bells which open and close automatically with the skip, one at a time thus allowing the charge to be dumped into the furnace. The pig iron is cast in sand in the Cast House which is 50 ft. wide and 100 ft. long and 10 ft. above ground level.

WOOD DISTILLATION PLANT:

The plant has been designed to deal with 120 cords or 200 tons of wood per day with recovery and refining of bye-products. The process of carbonisation takes place in 12 horizontal retorts set in six pairs of batteries and externally fired at each and with the necessary auxiliary, primary and secondary coolers. For distilling raw liquors, is equipped with copper and iron triple effect evaporators, continuous still and rotary Hulliard dryers.

A large up-to-date Machine Shop, Foundry and Pattern Shop have been installed. The other equipments consist of a Boiler Plant with wickes Boilers capable of providing 1,000 horse-power steam, a Power Plant containing 3,350 K. A. V. steam alternative current general sets and a water supply system consisting of three pumping stations, a storage tank with a circulating capacity of 2,300 gallons per minute.

SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES.

An up-to-date foundry has been installed and the machinery for manufacture of cast iron pipes comprises one turn-table the diameter of circle formed by the monthly boxes suspensed to the tail being 28 ft. 4 ins. It is designed to take up a slewing crane of 5 tons capacity, 18 ft. radius and about 23 ft. above casting gallery. Two hot air stoves are also provided in the turn table with direct coupled fans of a capacity of each 880 Cft. per minute and a pressure of 3 ins. There are four ramming machines, three for making pipes upto 12 ins. diameter and one for making pipes upto 20 ins. diameter and all necessary electrical outfit.

The turn-table is at present equipped with flasks and other subsidiary equipment for the manufacture of pipes from 2 1/2 ins. to 16 ins. diameter. Two core lathes for making cores are also provided along with five drying chambers, one blower for heating the five chambers and two electrically driven cor. lifting appliances.

The finishing section comprises one boring and turning machine for the boring of the sockets with head gearing and for the treating of the ends of the pipes from 2 ins. to 9 ins. diameter. One pipe testing machine for pipes with pump for 11 gallons per minute upto 711 lbs. including one accumulator of about 7 gallons capacity not including the ballast is also included. For tarring the pipes is provided one Tar Tank 14 ft. long 5 ft. wide and 5 ft. deep along with the necessary heating stove and one electrically dipping arrangements with platforms etc. There is also a weighing scale.

The other accessories of the Pipe Foundry are three cupolas, two straw rope spinning machines for making straw ropes from 5/16 ins. to 1 ins., a sand dressing machine and one testing machine, cast iron pattern etc., for casting specials. The estimated productive capacity of the plant for a full day is about 15 1/2 tons good pipes.

ALCOHOL REFINERY:

A rectification column for the refining of the crude wood alcohol is erected in the Chemical Plant. The Tar plant is equipped with a pair of iron stills for the distillation of hard wood tar. Necessary equipment is also provided for the manufacture of Iron Acetate, Lead Acetate, Disinfectant etc., on a semi commercial scale.

OPERATION.

The first stage in the operation is carbonization. Hard wood cut into billet sizes either in the forests or at the Wood Yard are packed into iron buggies which ar capable of holding about 4 tons of wood. Four buggies are shunted into one of the horizontal retorts and fired from below after the retorts are made air tight by closing the doors. The uncondensable gases are combustible and are used for burning while the vapor is condensed into liquor known as Pyroligneous acid. The buggies containing hot charcoal are gradually cooled in the primary and secondary coolers and transferred over to the stock

(Continued in column 4.)